The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3555. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE AFFAIR OFF CHARLESTON.

A DETAILED CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

WHEN THERE WILL BE PEACE.

More Trouble in East Tennessee.

INTERESTING GENERAL NEWS.

We continue our extracts from the latest Southern papers which have come to hand:

THE ENGAGEMENT OFF CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Feb. 2, has a full account of the recent affair off that port. The *Courier* says "the countenances of the dwellers in our ancient city have not beamed with so bright a light as they did on Saturday morning, since the joyous news was passed from mouth to mouth that Maj. ANDERSON had struck his flag, and Fort Sumter had yielded to Gen. BEAUREGARD." We annex the account of an eye-witness:

At 11 o'clock, Friday night, the gunboat *Palmetto State*, Capt. RUSSELL, bearing the flag of Commodore DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, left her moorings, and proceeded out the harbor toward Fort Sumter. Abreast of Fort Sumter passed the three steamers acting as tenders—the *Gen. Clinch*, *Etiwan* and *Chesterfield*. At 4:30 A. M. the *Palmetto State* crossed the bar, and stood out at sea in the direction of the blockading fleet. At 5:20 A. M. we came up to the United States steamer *Mercedita*, and was hailed by the watch on deck, when the following colloquy took place:

Watch—What steamer is that? Drop your anchor—back—back—and be careful, or you will run into us.

Capt. Rutledge—This is the Confederate States steamer *Palmetto State*.

As the answer was given, the *Palmetto State*, with full steam up, ran into the *Mercedita*, her bow striking her right about midships and making an entrance of about three feet. At the same time our bow gun fired with a seven-inch incendiary shell. We immediately backed out, when the *Mercedita* hauled down her flag. They were ordered to send a boat to us, and Lieut. T. ABBOTT, commanding, came off with a boat's crew and surrendered his vessel in the name of Com. STELLWAGON, of the *Mercedita*, carrying 7 guns and 158 men. He stated that his vessel was in a sinking condition, and begged our officers to relieve them. A shot had pierced her boiler, which had burst and scalded a large number of men. Lieut. ABBOTT begged Commodore INGRAHAM to take the men with him on board the *Palmetto State*, as in their haste to come to us they had neglected to put in the plug, and their small boat was only kept afloat by the strenuous exertions of the men bailing the boat. He also stated that the water in the *Mercedita* had, at the time of his leaving, already risen as high as the engine floor.

Commodore INGRAHAM regretted that he could not comply with the request, as he had no room to accommodate them aboard of his vessels, and no small boats or any other means of affording them relief. Lieut. ABBOTT then pledged his word and honor for the officers and crew of the *Mercedita* not to serve in any manner against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged, upon which condition he was sent on board his own vessel. *The Mercedita was taken completely by surprise. They were roused from their slumbers by the shock, the men not having scarcely time to dress themselves. Lieut. Abbott, and the men with him, were entirely destitute of clothing.*

The *Palmetto State*, leaving the *Mercedita* to her fate, stood out to sea and engaged several other vessels of the Abolition blockading fleet, occasionally exchanging shots. *The latter, however, fled at our approach, firing at long distances, and leaving us far astern.* One or two shots were exchanged with the United States frigate *Powhatan*. The latter, however, followed the example of her companions, and fled. We then stood northward, towards the *Chicora*, *which at this time was almost surrounded by the enemy's vessels*. At 8 A. M., there being no more of the Abolition fleet in sight, we stood back to the entrance of Beach Channels, having signaled the *Chicora* to return. On passing we were saluted by Forts Moultrie, Sumter, and Ripley, and arrived at the wharf in the city a little before 6 P. M.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CHICORA.

The *Chicora*, Capt. JOHN R. TURNER, started from her wharf at 11½ o'clock, Friday night, and crossed the bar at 4:30 A. M. We commenced action at 5:05. The *Palmetto State* engaged an Abolition vessel on the right, while we engaged the one on the left. As we passed the blockader on the right, the *Palmetto State* was lying alongside of her. Keeping on our course, we proceeded to within fifty yards of the vessel on the left, and then gave her a shot from our bow gun—the blockader at the time being under full headway. We rounded to and gave her the full benefit of our broadside guns and after gun. She immediately rang her bell for fire, and made signals of distress to the rest of the fleet. The last seen of her by Signal-Officer SAUNDERS, she was stern down, very low in the water, and disappeared very suddenly. This vessel is supposed to have gone down. *Notwithstanding the Chicora immediately steamed toward her, nothing could be discovered of the vessel.*

The *Chicora*, proceeding further out to sea, stood northward and eastward, and met two vessels apparently coming to the relief of the missing steamer. We engaged them. One of them, after firing a few guns, withdrew. Standing to the northward, about daybreak, we steamed up to a small side-wheel, two-masted steamer, and endeavored to come to close quarters. She kept clear of us, driving away as rapidly as possible, not, however, without receiving our compliments, and carrying with her four or five of our shots. Shortly after the steamship *Quaker City* and another side-wheel steamer came gallantly bearing down upon the *Chicora*, and commenced firing at long range.

Neither would permit our boat to get within a respectable distance. Two of our shots struck the *Quaker City*, and she left apparently perfectly satisfied, in a crippled condition. Another side-wheel two masted steamer, with walking beams, now steamed toward the Chicora, coming down on our stern. Capt. TUCKER perceiving it, we rounded to and proceeded until within about five hundred yards, when the belligerent steamer also rounded to and gave us both broadsides and a shot from her pivot gun. We fired our forward pivot gun with an incendiary shell, and struck her just forward of her wheel-house, setting her on fire, disabling and stopping her port wheel. This vessel was fired both fore and aft, and volumes of smoke observed to issue from every aperture. *As we neared her, she hauled down her flag and made a signal of surrender, but still kept under way with her starboad wheel, and changed her direction.* This was just after daybreak. We succeeded in catching this vessel, but having surrendered, and the Captain supposing her boilers struck, and the escaping steam preventing the engineers from going into the engine-room to stop her, ordered us not to fire. She thus made her escape. After this vessel had got out of our reach, to the perfectly safe distance of about three miles, she fired her last rifled gun, again hoisted her flag, and setting all sails, fired her rifled gun repeatedly at us as she left.

The Chicora now engaged six or more of the enemy's vessels at one time—three side-wheel steamers and three propellers—all at long range. Discovering that the Flag boat had ceased firing, and was standing in shore, orders were given to follow her. On our return we again came across a three-masted bark-rigged vessel, which we engaged, firing our guns as we passed, striking her once or twice. We then kept on our course to the bar, having sustained no damage in the action, nor a single casualty on board. The last ship mentioned above kept firing at us until we got out of range, and we giving them our return compliments. One of the blockaders was certainly sunk. We engaged her at the distance of only one hundred yards, and she settled down with her stern clear under water.

The *Chicora* anchored in Beach Channel at 8:30 A. M., and arrived at her wharf in the City about 6 o'clock, receiving a salute from all the forts and batteries as she passed on her return.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF INGRAHAM AND TUCKER.

OFFICE NAVAL STATION,
CHARLESTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that upon the night of the 30th ult., I left the wharf at this place, in company with the steam ram *Chicora*, Commander JOHN R. TUCKER, at 11¼ o'clock, and steamed slowly down to the bar, as, from our draft, we could not cross until high water. At 4½ o'clock we crosesd the bar, with about a foot and a half to spare, and soon after made a steamer at anchor—stood directly for her, and directed Lieut.-Commanding RUTLEDGE to strike her with our prow. When quite near we were hailed—"What steamer is that? Drop your anchor or you will be into us." He was informed that it was the Confederate steamer *Palmetto State*. At this moment we struck her and fired the seven-inch gun into her, as he gave an order to fire. I then inquired if he surrendered, and was answered in the affirmative. I then directed him to send a boat on board, which was done. After some delay, Lieutenant Commanding ABBOTT came on board and informed me that the vessel was the United States steamer *Mercedita*, Commander STELLWAGEN, and that she was in a sinking condition, and had a crew of 158, all told, and wished to be relieved; that all his boats were lowered without the plugs being in, and were full of water. At this time the *Chicora* was engaged with the enemy, and the alarm was given. I knew our only opportunity was to take the enemy unawares, as the moment he was under way, from his superior speed, we could not close with him. I then directed Lieut. Commanding RUTLEDGE to require from Lieut. Commanding ABBOTT his word of honor for his commander, officers and crew that they would not serve against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged, when he was directed to return with his boat to his vessel to render what assistance he could. I then stood to the northward and eastward, and soon after made another steamer getting under way. We stood for her, and fired several shot at her; but as we had to fight the vessel in a circle to bring the different guns to bear, she was soon out of our range. In this way we engaged several vessels, they keeping at long range and steering to the southward. Just as the day broke we made a large steamer (supposed to be the *Powhatan*) on starboard bow, with another steamer in company, which had just got under way. They stood to the southward under full steam, and opened their batteries upon the *Chicora*, which was some distance astern of us. I then turned and stood to the southward to support the *Chicora*, if necessary, but the enemy kept on his course to the southward. I then made signal to Commander TUCKER to come to an anchor, and led the way to the entrance of Beach Channel, where we anchored at 8:45 A. M., and had to remain seven hours for the tide, as the vessels cannot cross the bar excepting at high water. * * * *

The sea was perfectly smooth, as much so as in the harbor; everything was most favorable for us, and gave us no opportunity to test the sea qualities of the boats. The engines worked well and we obtained a greater speed than they had ever before attained.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of Com. TUCKER and Lieut.-Com. RUTLEDGE; the former handled his vessel in a beautiful manner, and did the enemy much damage. I refer you to his official report.

Lieut.-Com. RUTLEDGE also fought the *Palmetto State* in a manner highly gratifying to me. Every officer and man did his duty nobly and deserve well of their country.

We had but little opportunity of trying our vessels, as the enemy did not close, and not a single shot struck either vessel.

I am highly indebted to Com. HARSTINE, who gallantly volunteered to take charge of three steamers with fifty soldiers on board, who accompanied us in case we should need their services; but they could not get over the bar, but joined us after daylight at the north channel and rendered us their assistance in getting through the channel, which is very narrow.

Of the conduct of Mr. GLADDEN, the pilot of the *Palmetto State*, I cannot speak in too high terms; he was perfectly cool under the great responsibility he had in taking the vessel over at night with so great a draft, and during the action rendered me great assistance in pointing out the vessels as we approached them in the uncertain light.

I send the reports of Commander TUCKER and Lieut.-Commanding RUTLEDGE.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. INGRAHAM,
Flag-Officer Commanding.

Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.

C. S. STEAMER CHICORA, Jan. 31, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I got under way at 11½ P. M., yesterday, and stood down the harbor in company with the Confederate States steamer *Palmetto State*, bearing your flag. We crossed the bar at 4:40 A. M., and commenced the action at 5:20 A. M., by firing into a schooner-rigged propeller, which we set on fire, and have every reason to believe sunk, as she was nowhere to be seen at daylight. We then engaged a large side-wheel steamer, twice our length from us on the port bow, firing three shots into her with telling effect, when she made a run for it. This vessel was supposed to be the *Quaker City*. We then engaged a schooner-rigged propeller and a large side-wheel steamer, partially crippling both, and setting the latter on fire, causing her to strike her flag; at this time the latter vessel, supposed to be the *Keystone State*, was completely at my mercy, I having a raking position astern, distant some two hundred yards; I at once gave the order to cease firing upon her, and directed Lieut. BIER, First Lieutenant of the *Chicora*, to man a boat and take charge of the prize, if possible to save her; if that was not possible, to rescue her crew. While the boat was in the act of being manned, I discovered that she was endeavoring to make her escape by working her starboard wheel, the other being disabled. Her colors being down, I at once started in pursuit, and renewed the engagement. Owing to her superior steaming qualities, she soon widened the distance to some two hundred yards. She then hoisted her flag, and commenced firing her rifled gun; her commander, by this faithless act, placing himself beyond the pale of civilized and honorable warfare. We next engaged two schooners, one brig, and one bark-rigged propeller, but not having the requisite speed, was unable to bring them to close quarters. We pursued them six or seven miles seaward. During the latter part of the combat I was engaged at long range with a large bark-rigged steam sloop-of-war, but in spite of all our efforts, was unable to bring her to close quarters, owing to her superior steaming qualities. At 7½ A. M., in obedience to your orders, we stood in shore, leaving the partially crippled and fleeing enemy about "*seven miles clear of the bar*," standing to the southward and eastward. At 8 A. M., in obedience to signal, we anchored in four-fathom water off the beach channel.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the good conduct and efficiency of the officers and crew of the *Chicora*. I am particularly indebted to the pilots, Messrs. PAYNE and ALDERT, for the skillful pilotage of the vessel. It gives me pleasure to report that I have no injures or casualties. Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

(Signed) J. R. TUCKER, Com. C. S. N.

Flag-officer D. N. INGRAHAM, C. S. N., commanding station, Charleston, S. C.

FROM CHARLESTON BAR.

The Charleston *Courier* of Feb. 3 says:

The blockaders who returned Saturday afternoon after the fight in the morning, commenced dragging for their anchors, which, in their terrible fright, they had cast loose from their vessels, and continued their work until dark. But four vessels were in sight up to 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when they began to arrive slowly and cautiously from the south. At sunset they had mustered some fourteen vessels.

At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, a steamer, in appearance similar to our own gunboats and housed in the same manner, but with a walking beam, came up from the northeast, and continued on her course toward the south.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a fleet of large vessels made their appearance, ten being counted in one group. A small iron-clad was among them, accompanied by a square-rigged vessel. Monday morning there were twelve vessels in sight, and a very large, formidable-looking propeller, without masts.

The British frigate *Cadmus*, 21 guns, eight days Fortress Monroe, reached off this bar on Monday afternoon. She brings a large mail and dispatches for the British Consul. An officer with a boat's crew came up to the city and communicated with the officers of the *Petrel* and the British Consul. The *Cadmus* will await dispatches from the British Consul before she returns.

The Yankee iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, Commander TURNER, was reported off the bar on Monday morning. She sailed from Fortress Monroe about a fortnight ago for Port Royal, at which time she was bark rigged. Since then her masts have been taken out of her, it is supposed to be ready for action. She is not at all so formidable as described by the Yankee Abolition newspapers, her sides being only partly plated, and the forward and after guns protected by iron plates. She has no iron roof covering, and a gentleman who saw her while a prisoner in Philadelphia, states that she can be easily raked, her decks—which are open, and not plated—affording no shelter. Her machinery has been well guarded by heavy iron plates of four inches thickness.

Those who ought to know say that she is no match for our impenetrable little iron-clads, excepting perhaps in speed and sailing qualities.

There were 17 blockaders off the bar last evening.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"ALL FOR WAR."

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 9.

It is totally impossible to take much interest in anything but the war. Peace, and the things which belong unto peace, must positively be deferred for consideration to a future day. The sole business of our country, since the enemy will have it so, is war. Confederate Congress, Cabinet, Judiciary, Executive, State Governments, Legislatures, banks, railroad companies, and all society at large, are useful or tolerable to us at this moment only as they promote the great purpose of our present existence, namely—men and money for the war, to give to our war (which is our life,) the highest possible development and most perfect organization; *to give our foul invaders their fill of war, in such sort that at the very name of war hereafter their gorge will rise.*

There is to be no peace—there can be none—until Lincoln's term shall expire, unless those Northern States break up and collapse before that time, in a bloody agony of revolution. This *may* come; but if so, it will be by and through our victories on land and sea. Not the Democrats in their Congress, not Western politicians on the stump; but our soldiers on the field, our sailors on the quarter-deck, will make that gracious revolution to ripen and to burst. By successful defence of Vicksburgh and Charleston and Savannah, we shall cast new and bitter elements into their cauldron of anarchy. By ruining the armies of ROSECRANS and HOOKER we shall break their banks and confound their politics. By sinking their war ships and burning their freighted merchantmen, we shall cause such a revolution in the entire Yankee system, making the whole heart faint and the whole head sick, shall so blister and dose the patient with misery, poverty, mutual rage and universal bankruptcy and disgrace, that he will cry out to be delivered from the active treatment of so fierce a physician.

This is what he wants, and this is all he wants, to cure him forever. Talk of the recuperative energies of nature—that is, the uprising of the old Democratic party—restoring vigor to the Constitution! *We tell you there would be no Democratic party at all, and no whispers about the Constitution, but for the wholesome cannon of Vicksburgh and the bold phlebotory of Fredericksburgh.* It is our Generals and soldiers who cause them to remember that they once had a Constitution and give them the heart to say so. The gracious black mud of Stafford hills, (we call it Black Jack,) miring their troops to the armpits and swallowing trains of cannon whole, gives rise in the Democratic mind to constitutional scruples—the *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*, off Charleston bar, as they wave their avenging flags, with three thundering cheers, over the sinking hulls of the Yankees, are, at the same moment, all unconsciously releasing a Philadelphia Editor from his prison.

THE HOPES OF PEACE.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, Jan. 5.

If Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Vicksburgh hold out against the impending assaults, and the enemy are repulsed and damaged, it will go far toward closing the war; but should they fall, the drooping war spirit of the North will take new courage, and the struggle will go on. *Much depends upon the next few months*, and we trust that the heroism of our men, upon which we can always rely, and the favor of Providence, so clearly on our side hitherto, may sustain us now, and that a series of victories may give new lustre to our arms and bring peace to our distressed land.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

The belief that an early peace will dawn upon our blood-stained country is well founded. *It seems almost certain that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged at an early day; or the North will go off into anarchy and revolution.* The war cannot be much longer waged upon the programme of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, without involving consequences to the Northern people far greater than the conquest of the South. Our opinion is, that the Northern rump of a Government has well nigh spent its strength, and if it persist in urging the war upon the emancipation policy, it will find an enemy at home which will give it enough to do. We look upon our disenthrallment as one of the certainties of the future, and the period when the bright sun of independence and peace shall rise to gladden Southern hearts and illumine Southern firesides is not remote.

THE NEGRO BILL.

From the Richmond Whig.

If we have a correct report of STEVENS' speech, it is tantamount *to a confession of failure in the Yankee programme.* Indeed, the bill itself is such a confession. It admits that the twenty millions of fire-eating Yankees cannot conquer the five millions of naked and half-starved rebels. That Yankee numbers must be aided by negro valor. This army, too, of 150,000 negroes, conceded to be absolutely essential to Yankee success—where is it to come from? The negroes have first to be caught before they can be enlisted and disciplined. That will involve a successful invasion of the South—which the past heroism of the Yankees does not warrant us to expect in the future.

We think this one of the most favorable indications we have had from the North. It argues desperation on the part of the ruling faction, and that madness which goes before destruction. Anybody who knows anything of the negro character, knows how totally unfitted they are for war. They may be as brave as the Yankees—and we dare say they are—but they are a long ways from being heroes; and as to serving the turn of cotton bales as ramparts, they will prove very sorry materials.

PRIVATEERING.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 7.

We call attention of the members of Congress to the imperfection of our law on privateering. Experience of the last two years of our struggle with the North has shown its inefficiency. *Not one privateer has been equipped either by the friends of our cause or by those whom lucre might induce to undertake the enterprise.* The *Alabama* and *Florida* are not privateers in the true meaning of this term. They are our Government's vessels. The London *Index*, some weeks since, pointed out the reasons why we have no privateers, and it assures us that, should the amendments proposed in the resolutions introduced by Hon. E. M. BRUCE, at the last session of Congress become a law, the deep would soon swarm with privateers. We understand that at the last session of Congress a bill incorporating Mr. BRUCE's proposed amendments passed both Houses. It failed to become a law—by the President not returning it before the adjournment of Congress—supposed to be the result of oversight in the hurry and press of business

We have thus far pretty much abandoned the ocean to the enemy, and unless we change our measures, we shall surrender it to them for good and all. *The dismay and damage which two or three vessels have wrought among them, should admonish us to neglect no means in our power for increasing this branch of warfare. A dozen privateers would inflict most serious injury upon their commerce, and drive them from the sea.*

FOREIGN CONSULS.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 9.

The question of recalling our Commissioners from Europe, and dismissing all Foreign Consuls from our territory, is again becoming a topic of discussion in Congress and the Press.

The Foreign Consuls among us are not commissioned to us, but to the Lincoln Government. *That touches our pride—but it results inevitably from the fact of our Government not being recognized.* It is competent to us to dismiss these officers, and their Governments have no redress but upon LINCOLN. We suppose considerations of convenience or interest may have influenced our Executive in forbearing to act, and the same considerations may continue to operate. The Foreign Consuls in the Southern States are understood to be friendly to our cause, and they may have been the means indirectly of furthering the views of our Government. Of this, however, we know nothing. We only presume that the slight implied in our non-recognition is in some way or other compensated by some equivalent. But this is a matter that must be left to the discretion and responsibility of the Executive.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Richmond *Whig* has heard of the arrest and release of A. B. BOILEAU, in Philadelphia. It says:

"The demonstration was altogether the most creditable to the spirit of the Northern people which has been made in that quarter since the advent of Lincolnism. There was no mistaking its character. It meant work, and bloody work. Civil war at home, sooner than submission to tyranny, was boldly preached, and vociferously applauded. The cruel and cowardly set at Washington at once saw that there was no alternative but to back out. But everybody knows the surrender was against their will—that it was extorted from them. Instead of gaining any credit for moderation, they only incur contempt for timidity and weakness."

THE BATTLE OF DESERTED HOUSE.

GEN. PRYOR'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

The following is a copy of the address addressed by Gen. PRYOR to his troops after the battle of the 30th ult., at Deserted House:

HEADQ'RS FORCES ON BLACKWATER, Feb. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—The Brigadier-General congratulates the troops of this command on the results of their recent combat.

The enemy endeavored, under cover of night, to steal an inglorious victory by surprise, but he found us prepared at every point; and despite his superior numbers, greater than your own, in the proportion of five to one, he was signally repulsed and compelled to leave us in possession of the field.

After silencing his guns and dispersing his infantry, you remained on the field from night till 1 o'clock, awaiting a renewal of the attack, but he did not again venture to encounter your terrible fire.

For the slight loss sustained on our side, you inflicted an adequate retribution on the *three hundred* of his men killed and disabled in the fight.

When the disparity of force between the parties is considered, with the proximity of the enemy to his stronghold, and his facilities of reinforcements by railway, the result of the action of the 30th will be accepted as a splendid illustration of your courage and good conduct. By order of

Brig.-Gen. ROGER A. PRYOR.

W. A. WHITNER, A. A. General.

TROUBLES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Knoxville Register, Feb. 3.

The news from Johnson and Carter is quite gloomy. Those Counties are seriously infested with disloyalty and bushwhackers. A severe engagement occurred on Friday, 23d ult., between a large body of these men and a portion of Col. FOLK's North Carolina Calvary, in Carter, at a point near Dugger's Ford, on the Watauga, 13 miles aboves Elizabethton. A brief account of the affair was published in our columns last week. The tory Captain was killed; also, another man by the name of TATUM, said to have been a deserter from Capt. SEMMES, of the Confederate States Navy. The Captain who was killed was from Kentucky, and signed his name "JOS. C. TAYLOR, Sr., Captain Second Battalion East Tennessee Cavalry, army of the Ohio." He had captured and paroled several soldiers in the two counties. Two of the bushwhackers who were captured were immediately hung by order of Col. FOLK. One was a desperate character, a counterfeiter, by the name of GEORGE W. KITE, from Greene County. The other was ALEXANDER DUGGER. A youth also captured was sent to Knoxville. In consideration of his age he was spared hanging, although the executioner at the time had the rope around his neck. Col. FOLK lost one man killed, a Mr. NEWMAN, from North Carolina; others were shot through their clothing, but none hurt. Several of the wounded bushwhackers made their escape with the remainder of their force.

Since this event occurred several other bushwhacking affairs have occurred in the above counties, some of our soldiers and horses being wounded, but none others killed. A portion of Col. FOLK's cavalry is again in Johnson, and if they do not succeed in quelling the revolt there, it is understood that a portion of Maj. THOMAS' Indians will be sent there to attend to the country's want.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Knoxville Whig.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

For the first time since the war began each Southern army is held at bay by a superior, mobilized Abolition force, and yet there never was a period when every prospect of good fortune which arises and exists outside the sphere of army operations was as bright as at this very hour. Should we lose Arkansas, and Holmes escape into Texas, we need entertain no fears. Texas is an empire within itself, with whose vast resources Magruder will be enabled to redeem all that we have lost. Still, at this moment the aspect of affairs in the West is by no means flattering.

BRAGG's army must be strengthened, cost what it may; his regiments must be recruited. He has not men enough to meet ROSECRANS. He had them not at Murfreesboro, but now ROSECRANS' force is not less than 100,000 strong. The recruits for BRAGG's army must come from the camps of instruction. Not one of our Generals can spare a regiment, and hence the determination of Congress to extend and enforce the provisions of the Conscript act.

Were it not for the utter demoralization of the Federal armies; were it not that the *quasi* rebellion of the Governors of New-Jersey and New-York had affected BURNSIDE's army as thoroughly as that of ROSECRANS', which has felt more seriously the influence of RICHARDSON, BRIGHT and VALLANDIGHAM; were these Federal forces as brave and devoted to the cause they have espoused as they were twelve months ago, BRAGG's army would now occupy Chattanooga, Marietta, or Atlanta. In all these considerations we find the inducements influencing Congress to enact a most stringent law, bringing into the field the whole population of the South capable of bearing arms.

GEN. PRICE.

On Feb. 6, Gen. STERLING PRICE made his appearance upon the floor of the Virginia State Senate, and was invited to take a seat with that body. The President made an address of welcome, to which the General responded as follows:

"Allow me, Mr. President, to return my acknowledgments to the Senate of Virginia for the honor they have conferred upon me."

The business of the Senate was then suspended for a few moments, and the members were severally introduced to the distinguished visitor.

EAST TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS, GREENEVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—The undersigned hereby announces that he assumes command of the district south of Knoxville and east of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, in the Department of East Tennessee.

W. G. M. DAVIS, Brigadier-General, &c.

AUCTION.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 7.

A large company attended the auction rooms of Messrs. J. E. LEMOINE & SONS yesterday. The prices realized for most articles seemed to be quite up to public expectation, while others drooped rather below the usual figure. Sugars, clarified, extra and common, 89c.@$1 04½; molasses, $7 50; peach brandy, $16 75; apple brandy, $16 75; whisky—said to be old rye—$17 50; flour, extra superfine, from $23@$24 25; black tea, $7 12 ꝑ ℔.; green tea, $9; black pepper, $2 75; twist tobacco, 59c. ꝑ ℔.; lard, $1 13 ꝑ ℔.; salt, North Carolina, 22½c.@27½c.

THE COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

CLARKE's *Diary for the War for Separation* has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of January, 1863:

Nationals.—Killed, 43,874; wounded, 97,029; prisoners, 68,218; total, 209,116; died from sickness, disease and wounds, 250,000.

Confederates.—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 59,615; prisoners, 22,169; total, 102,677; died from sickness, disease and wounds, 120,000.

Mr. CLARKE is more modest than Mr. BENJAMIN, the Secretary of State, who sets down the National loss at 350,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The Petersburgh *Express* states that Gen. ROSECRANS is ill with pneumonia in camp near Murfreesboro.

—The *Rebel Banner*, Shelbyville, Tenn., says there are over 20,000 Federal troops in Central and Northern Kentucky, distributed as follows: at Danville 8,000, Lexington 6,000, Frankfort 2,000, and between Louisville and Frankfort 6,000. These hold the people in complete awe, and there is a perfect reign of terrorism prevailing. Unfortunate as has been the condition of Kentucky since the beginning of the struggle, it is now more deplorable than ever before. There is no hope for her, in fact, than the presence of a large Confederate force which would drive from her sacred soil the minions of Abolitionism.

—The Lynchburgh *Republican*, of Jan. 31, has the following paragraph in regard to salt: "Salt is worth now about twenty cents a pound in this market, and the speculators, who did not take the tide at its flood some months since, and sell out their stock, begin to look as blue about the gills as an indigo patch by moonlight. We aint sorry for them a bit."

—Mr. WILEY ALLEN, a young man well known in Montgomery, Ala., and who was near Arkansas Post when the surrender took place, represents to the *Mail* that the rebel force there was only about 4,000 men, of whom some 150 escaped. The enemy captured six or eight pieces of artillery and some small arms, and Mr. ALLEN says that a considerable number of the prisoners were raw recruits, and unarmed.

—The examination of Rev. R. J. GRAVES took place at Hillsboro, N. C., on Feb. 4, before Hon. M. E. MANLY, GEORGE V. STRONG appearing for the prosecution, and Hon. W. H. GRAHAM for the defendant. The accused was bound over to the Confederate Court at Richmond, to stand his trial on a charge of treason.

THE VICTORY IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

GALLANTRY OF THE LOYAL INDIANS.

Rebel Indian Agent Killed---100 Rebel Indians Killed, and Large Captures Made.

Following is the letter to Commissioner DOLE from Indian Agent JOHNSON, in Southern Kansas, mention of which was made the other day:

DELAWARE AGENCY, KANSAS, Jan. 20, 1863.

SIR: On or about the 1st of September last, a company of Delaware Indians, numbering ninety-six—seventy Delawares and twenty-six Shawnees—left Kansas on an expedition southwest from Kansas, under the leadership of BEN. SIMON, a Delaware Indian.

He reports that the expedition traveled to the Neosho River, in Southern Kansas, where they halted a few days. From thence they marched in a southwest direction seventeen days, to the leased district in Texas. They then traveled up the Witchita River one day, to the neighborhood of the Witchita Agency. SIMON then sent spies and scouts to the Agency, who reported two hundred Indians, well armed, at the Agency, in the service of the Southern Confederacy. On receiving this intelligence, the Delawares and Shawnees immediately proceeded to the Agency, which they reached about sundown. On arriving at the Agency, they surrounded the buildings, when the Agent came out of the house and asked them what was wanted. SIMON replied, that he was his prisoner. At the same instant the Indians rushed into the house, when one of the Delawares was shot dead, and one of the Shawnees wounded. There were four white men at the Agency at the time of the attack. When the Indians saw their comrades killed and wounded, they slew the three men in the house, and Agent LEEPER, who was held by SIMON at the door as a prisoner. The Indians then took possession of the property and papers belonging to the Agency, and burned the buildings. On the next morning they found the trail of the Indians who had escaped from the Agency, and followed it several miles to a grove of timber, where they found, as they supposed, about 150 Indians, a part of whom were women and children, whom they attacked, and report that they killed about 100—the balance making their escape. The Delawares and Shawnees then turned homeward with their booty, which consisted of about 100 ponies, $1,200 in Confederate money, the papers, correspondence, &c, which are wrapped in a rebel flag taken at the Agency. Among the papers taken, I would respectfully call your attention to the treaties, in manuscript, entered into between ALBERT PIKE, Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States, and the different tribes of Southern Indians, as, also, the commission of MATTHEW LEEPER, Indian Agent, from JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, dated Feb. 1, 1861.

These Indians, few in numbers, marching upon a point more than five hundred miles distant, furnishing their own transportation, forage and provisions, without cost to the Government, certainly exhibits a great degree of loyalty, daring and hardihood.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. JOHNSON, Indian Agent.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Gen. Banks' Forces Ready to Take the Field.

The Lafourche Country to be Thoroughly Cleared.

Correspondence with the Rebel Leaders Intercepted.

REPORTS FROM UP THE RIVER.

The steamer *Empire City*, Capt. BAXTER, with intelligence from New-Orleans to the 6th of February, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening.

The forces of Major-Gen. BANKS, after a month's drilling, were in a condition to take the field, and it was thought that a forward movement would be made at once, to clear out the whole of the Lafourche country.

On the night of the 3d inst., a fishing smack, containing three Jews, was seized on the lake. It was bound to Pontchatoula, and had on board a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, and also letters from forty or fifty leading citizens in New-Orleans to persons high in authority in the Confderate Government. The Jews were tried on the 4th, before Judge PEABODY; but the sentence was reserved until the parties who had written the letters had been arrested, which Gen. BANKS had ordered to be done at once.

The weather was very cold in New-Orleans, and thick coats were numerous. This, too, notwithstanding the plentifulness of strawberries.

Rev. Drs. LECOCK, FULTON and GOODRICH had returned to New-Orleans on the 3d; but refusing to take the oath of allegiance, Gen. BANKS would not allow them to land.

The water flows through Williams' Cut, in front of Vicksburgh, and a small steamer had passed through the canal. If it deepens and widens, our fleets can pass down, leaving Vicksburgh four miles distant. This intelligence frightens the rebels.

There is nothing new from Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Petition of the Workingmen to Gen. Banks—Free Labor System—A Scheme Proposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1863.

In a former letter, I spoke of the painful condition of the poor of New-Orleans, and said that something must be immediately done to prevent them from lapsing back to a condition worse than that in which they were when our troops took possession of the city.

I am very happy to inform you that the morning after I dispatched my letter, a portion of the laboring men of the City, who had recently been thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the levee, streets, canals, &c., took a petition to Gen. BANKS, praying to be relieved from their present idleness, if any way could possibly be devised to make their services useful. Gen. BANKS received them very kindly, spoke encouraginly to them, and promised he would do all he could to render them assistance. The petitioners responded by giving three cheers for the General, and came away very pleasantly impressed.

FREE LABOR SYSTEM.

Although everything is stagnant and paralyzed on the plantations—Northern capital foolishly standing aloof from these inviting sources of wealth, and, like a timid child, afraid of approaching what it so dearly covets, there are plenty of vigorous minds at work trying to reduce to practical shape the great social revolution through which we are passing, or, I should rather say, have already passed.

Gen. BANKS, in his admirable General Order No. 12, dated Jan. 29, 1863, in which he republishes the President's Proclamation, and clearly defines the duties of proprietors, the colored population and the army—in carrying out the terms of that Proclamation—makes the following clear and bold assertion:

"Upon every consideration, labor is entitled to some equitable proportion of the crops it produces. To secure the objects both of capital and labor, the Sequestration Commission is hereby authorized and directed, upon conference with planters and other parties, to propose and establish a yearly system of negro labor, which shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment and just compensation for the negroes, at fixed rates, or an equitable proportion of the yearly crop, as may be deemed advisable. It should be just, but not exorbitant or onerous. When accepted by the planter or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect subordination, shall be enforced on the part of the negroes by the officers of the Government. To secure their payment, the wages of labor will constitute a lien upon its products."

The question is how to hit upon such a system as "shall provide for the food, clothing, proper treatment, and just compensation for the negroes," at the same time that it compels, from the latter, "all the conditions of continual and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline and perfect subordination;" in short the same guarantees for the honest performance of duty which are exacted of white men in the army, navy, and many other departments of life.

To many it may, at first sight, appear difficult; and there have been and still are so many political preachers in the North arguing the utter impossibility of the thing, that there are, doubtless, many well-meaning people there who are as afraid of seeing a negro paid a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, as stupid horses often are at harmless wheelbarrows. But it is singular how ridiculous a bugbear can become when you know what it is. Only let some of these timid and restive Northeners be quietly led up to this horrible wheelbarrow of free labor, walked round it, made to see, touch and smell it, and you will very soon see them prick up their ears, and go gaily trotting along the road of progress.

Among other schemes for unraveling the social difficulty, here is one suggested to me by a highly intelligent gentleman of this city, himself a slave owner, and thoroughly acquainted with the whole working system of sugar plantations. It is an agreement by which free negroes shall be bound to fulfill their duties, and, though written in a rough shape, will be found very comprehensive.

AGREEMENT.

First—We agree to work on this plantation for Mr. ——, for the term of one year.

Second—We will obey the manager in all things, and assist him to enforce the following rules against all offenders.

Third—We will go to work at daylight and quit at dark, taking the usual time for meals and rest.

Fourth—The WAGES will be:
For mechanics, $12 per month.
For first class field hands, $10 per month.
For second class field hands, $7 per month.
Women and boys, graded according to capacity, from $[illegible] $7 per month.

Lost time will be deducted, and for every day lost 20 cents will be charged for rations. Only one half of the wages will be paid monthly in clothing or money; the balance at the end of the year. In addition to the wages, the proprietor will divide among the hands, according to the work they have done, ten dollars ($10) for each hogshead they shall make over and above five hogsheads per hand, which shall constitute a general fund. The hand who has done three hundred days' work shall have a full share, and no one shall be permitted to share in this fund who has not worked two hundred days. Out of this fund there shall be ten prizes of $25, $20, $15, $10, and $5 each, which shall be distributed according to merit.

Fifth—Punishments will be: 1. Fines; 2. Stocks; and, lastly, expulsion, with forfeiture of back pay to the general fund. The penalty for trifling offences or breaches of discipline will be fines, ranging from ten cents to five dollars; for grave offences, the stocks or solitary confinement; and, for incorrigible offenders, expulsion from the place. No one will be allowed on the place in idleness.

Sixth—Each family will be allowed half an acre of land.

Seventh—During grinding season each hand will make his watch, and will be allowed fifty cents for each Sunday's work.

Eighth—No one will leave the place without a written pass, and liquor must not be purchased without permission.

Ninth—Liquor will be kept in the hospital, and sold in reasonable quantities, and the profits as well as all fines will go to constitute a hospital fund for the benefit of the sick.

Tenth—Each hand will be responsible for the loss or careless damage of tools, stock, or any other property.

Eleventh—Voluntarily leaving the place will cause the forfeiture of back wages.

By the foregoing agreement, it will be seen that the planter pays for no more labor than is actually performed. A full day's labor during the year, will produce ten hogsheads, of the value of $1,000, and the cost of that labor will be under $200. Half a day's labor will produce $500, at a cost of $100. One-fourth of a day's labor $250, at a cost of $50, which is the least possible sum a negro can exist upon, and which he must earn, as our police laws will not allow him to be a vagrant.

The employment of negroes must of necessity, therefore, prove very profitable, as no planter estimates less than half the usual amount of labor, and it is believed that the inducements held out by this plan will secure good average labor.

The system here proposed only gives the negro during the year, his food and clothing. He will not, therefore, be liable to leave, even if our police laws would allow him. He will not be furnished with rations unless he does full two-thirds of a day's work, and he is constantly incited to work by the hope of securing the large reward at the end of the year. Each negro is also interested in having every negro work faithfully, and in seeing that good discipline and order are enforced on the place.

CAPITALISTS cannot do better than by advancing to planters, taking an interest in the crops. The actual cash expenses that must be paid on a crop of 500 hogsheads will not exceed $5,000. The balance of the expenses and rent will not exceed $25,000: thus leaving a net gain of $25,000 for the use and risk of $5,000.

And what is to become of Louisiana, when this or any other system of free labor is established? Here is what Gen. BANKS says in reference to his Order No. 12:

"This may not be the best, but it is now the only practicable system. Wise men will do what they can, when they cannot do what they would. It is the law of success! In three years from the restoration of peace under this voluntary system of labor the State of Louisiana will produce threefold the product of its most prosperous year in the past."

Another authority, although of an extremely humble character, corroborated this opinion of the General in a somewhat forcible manner. A friend of mine, while speaking to a free negro man the other day, said to him:

"Well, Sambo, what is to be the end of all this war?"

"Well, Mas'r, I dun now," said Sambo, scratching his head for a reply; "I tink it is only pulling down de big uns for de little uns to come up."

I have read whole pages of learned discussion that did not cover the ground more completely. The "big-uns"—your cotton and sugar lords—who thought themselves born with boots and spurs to ride over all creation, have, by this wicked rebellion, pulled themselves down, for the "little-uns"—the poor free whites—to assert their independence. The small farmer of Louisiana, working contentedly upon his little patch of sugar-canes or cotton, will take his product to a ready market, just as the corn-grower does in Illinois; and though, by the change, we shall see fewer bloated nabobs reveling in their vast possessions, we shall have less misery, a far richer country, and a larger number of God's people enjoying the natural blessings he has so liberally showered upon this Continent.

Of military movements, nothing can at present properly be said. Certain minor though important steps are being initiated, of which I hope to give you the *results* in my next. NEMO.

THE COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT.

From the Delta, 5th.

We are bothered with inquiries as to whether there is to be any change in the command of the Department of the Gulf. We do not think Gen. BUTLER will return. There are three reasons for our opinion: 1. Gen. BANKS' matured plans are not to be disturbed by a new man; 2. Gen. BUTLER has been called North for an organized purpose; 3. The Government is wise and will let well enough alone. There is nothing very wise in our three reasons; but we have in reserve sufficient to warrant the assertion that Gen. BUTLER will not return to the Department of the Gulf.

ORDER FROM GEN. BOWEN.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, New-Orleans, Feb. 3, 1863.

ORDER No. 3.—No vessel of any description will be permitted to leave the port of New-Orleans between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M.

JAMES BOWEN,
Bri.-General, Provost Marshal General.

Fire in Milwaukie.

MILWAUKIE, Wis., Saturday, Feb. 14.

A fire broke out this morning in the Newhall House, and damaged the house and furniture to the amount of $20,000. The business of the House goes on without interruption, notwithstanding the fire.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The schooner *Granite State*, from New-York, for Boston, arrived at Hyannis to-day, leaking badly, having struck a rock in Vineyard Sound this morning.

Distress in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 14.

The weather is very severe, and the inhabitants of this Island are suffering very much in consequence.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

Report of the Financial Committee of the Confederate Senate.

A few days since, R. M. T. HUNTER, Chairman of the Financial Committee of the rebel Senate, submitted the following important report to that body:

HISTORICAL.

The object of the proposed measure is to enable the Government to avail itself of its whole credit for the purposes of the war, and in such a manner as may reduce the present redundant currency within reasonable limits. In discussing the fitness of this scheme for the ends designed to be effected, it may be well to refer to our past financial history, and to the system hitherto adopted. By an act passed in Montgomery, and approved on the —— day of ——, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue —— millions of Treasury notes, receivable in payment of public dues, and bearing no interest, but with a provision that the holder might fund them at his pleasure in a bond bearing 8 per cent. interest. The act also contained a section allowing the holder of the Treasury notes to convert them into bonds bearing interest, and reconvertible at his pleasure into Treasury notes. The effect of this last provision was to enable the Government to obtain the use of the floating capital, which in bank returns usually figures under the head of deposits. These deposits were attracted to the Treasury, because interest was paid on them until withdrawn by the holder of the "call certificate," and because he could reconvert that certificate into currency at his pleasure. The objects of the other funding provision in the act were first to borrow without interest such a sum as could be kept in circulation through the demand of the country for currency; and secondly, when these notes had been issued in excess of that demand, to borrow that excess in the hands of the holders, by enabling them to convert it into Treasury bonds, payable at the end of —— years, and bearing 8 per cent. interest per annum. Had the Government been able to pay the interest on the bonds in specie, and had such a system of taxation been adopted as would have provided the means for this, and also for paying the expenses of the Government other than those made necessary by the war; it is probable that the purposes of this financial scheme would have been accomplished. The only dangers to which this system was exposed, were those arising from the chances of war, which might affect the faith of the public in the ultimate solvency of the Government. There is little doubt but that a certain amount of paper currency can be kept afloat even at a specie par, by the mere demand for it as a circulating medium. Within certain limits the amount of that currency depends upon the portion of the field of circulation held in its possession. But no man can ascertain beforehand what is the precise extent of that amount. It is obvious, too, that if the currency should be issued in excess of that amount, a depreciation in its value must ensue, and a depreciation in proportion to that excess. To guard against any undue depreciation arising from this cause, it was provided that the holder might fund these notes at his pleasure in a Government bond, payable at the end of —— years, and bearing 8 per cent. interest. The value of the note then could not fall far below the value of this bond. If such a bond were worth specie par, the note would have the same value. If it were worth only 93 per cent., as compared with gold, such would be the value of the currency. Had the interest been constantly paid in specie, the bond probably would have been worth nearly as much as specie, and this self-adjusting balance between the note and the bond would have made our currency a reasonable, steady and certain standard value. Of course, the steadiness of value in the bond might be disturbed, either by the chances of war, or by an issue of these securities beyond the amount of loanable capital in the country. The first risk was inevitable, the second could be avoided by a very little prudence and foresight.

Unhappily, the interest on these bonds has been paid, not in specie, but in Treasury notes, and consequently both have depreciated together; not perhaps in the same ratio, but so nearly in the same degree that the one has proved to be a very imperfect check upon the excessive issue of the other.

THE EFFECT OF INFLATION.

If, then, we can no longer fix the value of the bond by its relations to specie, the next best thing to do would seem to be to fix, if possible, the amount of Treasury notes to be issued in the shape of currency. We cannot ascertain the precise amount of Treasury notes which could be kept at specie par, but we can probably approximate the amount so nearly as to prevent any dangerous depreciation in the currency. If the issue could be thus restricted, the value of the bond would be increased, because the value of the interest received for it would be raised. The evils, too, arising from a currency unduly depreciated would be avoided, and before very long the expenses of the Government would be diminished more than one-half, because prices would fall in that ratio. If the entire issue of "currency notes" had not exceeded $150,000,000, instead of reaching the amount of $300,000,000, or something near it, the estimates for next year's expenditures probably would not have much exceeded those for the first six months. For the supplies necessary for the war, which constitute by far the greater portion of these estimated expenses, probably would not have cost half as much as they will when these prices are measured by the present inflated standard of value. Of course this assertion is intended to be confined to such articles as have preserved a constant proportion between the demand and supply. The interest received by the public creditor in that event would be worth twice as much to him as it now is, and the public would have escaped many evils yet to be felt when the performance of contracts made under these inflated prices shall be enforced. If something is not done to reduce the volume of the currency, it will continue to expand by a regular progression until it becomes utterly worthless, and the public credit is destroyed.

ESTIMATES OF MR. MEMMINGER.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that on the last day of December, 1862, there were in circulation $290,000,000 in Treasury notes, bearing no interest, besides others bearing interest to the amount of $120,000,000. In addition to this, there must be a large monthly issue of new notes for the ensuing year to meet the demands for the war. He estimates the new issue for the first six months of the year at more than $200,000,000. It is manifest, then, that unless we can provide some absorbent for this excess of currency beyond our wants, bankruptcy stares us in the face. The first step is to provide some mode of absorbing the $290,000,000 of currency notes issued in the last year. To effect this object, Congress, at its last session, declared that the privilege of funding them in bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest should cease on the 22d of April, 1863, and after that period they should be convertible into bonds bearing only 7 per cent. interest. To make the funding of these notes still more certain, the Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that we shall refuse to fund them at all after the 1st of July, 1863. This suggestion has been adopted in the first section of the bill which is now reported to the Senate. But the notes issued, and to be issued during the present year, will probably be somewhat in excess of the legitimate demand for currency by the 1st of July, and must certainly be largely so before the conclusion of the year, if some means for absorbing that excess should not be provided. Probably the best plan for effecting this would be to provide for monthly issues, and to induce, or even force the holders to fund them at fixed periods. By such means the volume of the currency would remain the same during these periods. If, for instance, we required only a monthly issue of $12,500,000, and the holders were constrained to fund them at the end of the year, then in each month of the next year as many would be funded as would be issued during that month. The effect of this would be that the currency would never exceed, or fall below $150,000,000 during succeeding years, and we should thus borrow $150,000,000 annually through the agency of the Treasury notes. This, like an invisible tax collector, would enter every house, and gathering contributions from pence as well as from pounds, would make its loans from all capitals, whether great or small. It is because the currency note is the most convenient form of borrowing money that Governments are too apt to abuse its facilities, until through the inflation of prices, the loans become so exorbitant as to destroy public credit.

THE PRACTICAL PROBLEM.

It is not to be supposed that the Congress of the Confederate States, with so many warnings, to be gathered from history, before their eyes, will fall into a like error. The interests of the Government, of the people, and of the public creditor, all forbid it. Unfortunately, the practical problem to be solved by our legislation is not so simple as that heretofore supposed by way of illustration. The work is not complete when a provision is made, which will secure the funding of the notes issued previously to first December, 1862, by the first of July, 1863. Unless some effectual means are taken to absorb a portion of those to be issued in 1863, there will probably be an amount of $400,000,000, or even more, of these notes in circulation by the end of the year. The proposition made by the Secretary of the Treasury to levy $60,000,000 in taxes, it is supposed, will meet with the favor which it deserves from the Confederate Congress. The proceeds of the produce already bought and to be bought with bonds, will probably reach $40,000,000, or even more, as reckoned in our currency, which ought to be reduced to the sum of $200,000,000, or to $175,000,000, as the Committee of Finance proposes. What is the precise sum which is required for currency purposes cannot be ascertained, "*a priori.*" We can only make an approximate estimate. The Secretary estimates the bank currency in circulation in the Confederate States, when the war broke out, at $100,000,000. But in addition to that, quite a large amount of specie was in circulation, and then exchanges to a vast extent, with the States composing the present United States, and with foreign nations, were settled by bills and by offset. When we remember that in our present state of isolation trade and exchanges are almost entirely domestic, and that these exchanges, in the present disturbed condition of things, are mostly made in currency, it would seem that the amount of circulation might safely remain at $175,000,000, or perhaps at $200,000,000. Even should it reach the last amount, prices would probably not be injuriously disturbed.

THE REDUCTION OF THE CURRENCY

to either of these sums is within the compass of our legislative means, as the undersigned believes. The section of the bill which provides that the notes issued monthly shall be fundable within six months from the date of their issue, in six per cent. bonds, and in four per cents afterward, they being always receivable in payment of public dues, will probably operate so as to stimulate the funding of all notes capable of being converted into six per cents. The result would be to leave those fundable in four per cents afloat until gradually nearly the whole volume of the currency would be made up to them, because the cheapest currency always engrosses the field of circulation. Should the war continue beyond present expectations, the same process could be recommended with the notes convertible into four per cent. bonds. The precise amount of the issues of the year which would thus be funded cannot be declared, but it is safe to suppose that it would be large. With the inducements to rapid funding held out by this bill, it is not extravagant to suppose that one-fourth of the issue of the year would be funded, and this being done, but two hundred of the four hundred millions issued would remain, inasmuch as it is supposed that the proceeds of the tax and produce purchased will absorb about $100,000,000 of those notes. This would be again reduced by the amount of $50,000,000, in call certificates which would undoubtedly be taken under the provisions of this bill. Experience having shown that the demand for these securities is far more than that amount. Supposing even that the issue of the year should reach $500,000,000, there will only be $75,000,000, (if we estimate upon such principles as we have done above,) in notes to be absorbed by exchanging for them bonds guaranteed by the States, or bonds with interest, payable either in cotton or tobacco, certificates at such prices as would make it equal in value to six per cent. in specie.

The results stated above, when presented in a tabular form, would stand as follows:

If the issue of Treasury notes during the year be........................			$400,000,000
Then deduct for ¼, which it is supposed will be funded under this bill........................		$100,000,000	
Proceeds of proposed tax........	$60,000,000		
Proceeds of produce.	40,000,000—	100,000,000	
Amount of notes probably to be converted into call certificates		50,000,000—	250,000,000
Balance...........			$150,000,000
Leaving a currency in notes of......	..$150,000,000		
And in call certificates of........	50,000,000		
If the issue of Treasury notes be			$500,000,000
Then deduct as follows ¼ to be funded........................		$125,000,000	
Proceeds of tax and produce sold		100,000,000	
Call certificates.....................		50,000,000—	275,000,000
Balance.....................			$225,000,000
This sum would require an issue of $75,000,000 in bonds to purchase notes enough to reduce the amount to..............		$150,000,000	
Or an issue of $50,000,000 in b'ds to reduce it to..............		175,000,000	

THE PROBABILITIES.

Surely enough will be effected for the present, if we succeed in reducing the currency to $150,000,000 in notes and $50,000,000 in call certificates. Such an arrangement of the currency would probably be most judicious. The reduction of a greatly expanded currency within much narrower limits is a delicate and exhausting process at best, and ought to be made gradually. If the demand for circulation should prove to be far more than $150,000,000, then a part or the whole of the call certificates would be reconverted. If, on the other hand, a dollar of the currency, when issued to the extent of $150,000,000, was of less or of not more value than a dollar in call certificates, they could not be turned again into Treasury notes. Two hundred millions of such bonds as have been described above, in addition to the money to be raised by the proposed tax, and from the sales of produce purchased with bonds, would reduce the currency of the year to $150,000,000, even if its issue should reach the amount of $500,000,000. If, then, we could sell bonds to this amount for notes issued in 1863, we should attain the result recommended by the Secretary, supposing none of these notes to be funded in that year. This last supposition, however, is extravagant. It is impossible that the strong inducements to funding held out by this bill should not be largely operative. If the whole result of this process should be to constitute a currency mainly of treasury notes, payable six months after the conclusion of a treaty of peace, receivable in payment of public dues and convertible into four per cent. bonds, it would be a happy thing for the country. The cheaper medium would be reserved for currency, and the new notes convertible into six per cent. bonds would not enter much into circulation, but would be held at a premium and soon be funded. We might thus be enabled to continue for a long time the process of borrowing through the agency of the notes, and so collect tribute from all, without visible constraint upon any. Of course there are limits to this capacity which it cannot be necessary now to define.

The proposed arrangement of the currency might have some great advantages in the future, to which it may not be amiss at this time to advert. With proper legislation on the part of the States, it may be made probably the best paper circulation yet devised. If, after the war, this Government should issue Treasury notes bearing no interest, but being simply receivable in payment of public dues, and convertible at the pleasure of the holder into six per cent. call certificates, they might become, with the aid and assistance of the States, the entire paper currency of the country. If the States would require their banks to receive this paper and to issue none other, making it at the same time receivable in dues to them, and if, too, they would confine these privileges to a certain issue of notes to the amount of $200,000,000, with such marks as would distinguish them, then the Confederate Government would not be able, in times of temptation, to depreciate their currency by increasing it too far.

A SAFER MEDIUM.

There can be little doubt but that the circulating medium, thus constituted, would be safer, and afford a steadier standard of value, than any paper heretofore used for that purpose. If this currency should be of less value, than a call certificate, secured by the Confederate Government, guaranteed by the State, and paying six per cent. interest, then a portion of it would be funded in these certificates until the residue rose to an equal value. If, on the other hand, from any sudden demand, this residue of the currency should be worth more than the call certificate, dollar for dollar, such a portion of these certificates would be reconverted as would restore the equilibrium between the two. All that would be necessary would be to keep the value of these certificates at specie par, or near it. To do this, the Government must have the power at any time to pay off these certificates in specie, so as to be able to issue others at such a rate of interest as would fit them for the discharge of their function as a self-adjusting balance. Such a currency would have many advantages over bank paper professing to be convertible into specie. The first would preserve entire our system of domestic exchanges, no matter what might be the disturbance in the foreign; the other invariably impairs, if it does not destroy the domestic, when efforts are made too often, in vain, to protect and preserve the par value of foreign exchange. When the rate of foreign exchange sets against us, as under the first system, we can send our specie abroad, and still have a currency sufficient for domestic purposes. If this process should leave a vacuum in the currency at home and produce a pressure, that vacuum will be filled and the pressure relieved by a reconversion of call certificates into notes. When this state of things occurs in a country having a paper currency professing to be convertible into specie, the precious metals are sent abroad, and the banks, to restore the necessary proportion between their paper and specie reserves, begin to contract their issues, and thus the vacuum is increased, and the pressure becomes greater and more aggravated. On the other hand, when the rates of interest and profit are low, the first currency, instead of increasing or becoming redundant, begins to contract because of the increased relative value of the call certificates, and this process goes on until money becomes more valuable and speculation is checked. But if the rates of interest and profit become lower under a convertible paper currency, the community use more of that money than the same income may be derived at a less rate of profit, and speculation is encouraged when it ought to be restrained. In short, the first expands when it ought to expand, and contracts when it ought to contract. The second expands when it ought to contract, and contracts when it ought to expand. Any interest which the banks might have against an arrangement which deprived them of the right to issue, is more apparent than real. The advantages which they sometimes derive from that issue are more than counterbalanced by the injury which they so often sustain from the "perilous uses" of such paper. Their business would thus become far safer, and, upon the whole, more profitable. Should this plan become practicable and be deemed eligible, it would enable the Confederacy, on the one hand, to borrow $150,000,000 without interest and for an indefinite period, while the States, on the other, could use this issue to establish a far better and safer currency than they ever had in bank paper.

GOOD RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

But without adverting further to the capacities of this scheme of finance for future developments, it is enough to say that, if this bill operates as there is reason to hope it may, great good must result to the country. Much will be effected if the progressive expansion of the currency can be prevented, still more if it can be reduced within safe and reasonable limits. When prices increase rapidly, not from any change in the relation of demand and supply, but from a progressive expansion in the circulating medium which measures it, and the Government is running in debt largely for supplies furnished at these prices, it is easy to see that this process must end in National bankruptcy. History has told us this tale so often that it would be superfluous to repeat it. Justice to the public creditor and the people all demand that we should do whatever is necessary to correct the depreciation in our currency, which must soon become fearful if some adequate remedy be not applied to the evil. A scheme which will remove from circulation the great mass of notes issued in the past, and provide for the future, that after six months have elapsed, as many or nearly as many notes will be funded in a month as may be issued in that time, would do much service, even if it effected nothing more. For a currency fixed in its volume and preserving a constant relation to specie, although not equal to it in value, would enable individuals and Governments to adjust their contracts upon some steady standard value. Still better would it be to reduce the currency to something like its true value and to preserve its equilibrium. To do this would increase the real value of the bond in the hands of the public creditor. If paid 6 per cent. in a medium worth as much as specie, his interest would be worth three times as much as if paid in a currency worth only one-third as much in specie. In the first case, on a hundred dollar bond having twenty years to run, he would have received at the end of that time, on principal and interest, $220; on the other supposition, he would have received during the same period but $140. Reckoning, therefore, according to actual or specie value, the bond would be worth much more in the first case than in the second. It has been said that if the quantity of treasury notes in circulation be reduced, the bond will fall as the note increases in value. Measured by treasury notes, this may be the case, but if measured by specie, both the bond and the note increase in value as has been just shown. The interest of the Government in this reduction is still more manifest, if a great quantity of flour, meal and other supplies must be purchased annually for the army and navy. When you double the currency other things being equal, you double the amount of your debt and the interest payable upon it, and if the increase in currency is to be progressive, no national credit can bear up under such a weight. That individual citizens have a deep interest in preserving something like the level of the currency of the world in that of the country, is a proposition too plain to be argued.

AN EXHAUSTING PROCESS.

It is true, however, that the return from an inflated currency to the proper standard is an exhausting process, if it be not gradual. That this will be gradual enough, and that no severe pressure can occur under the proposed scheme, is in every way probable. A large amount of currency issued prior to the 1st December, 1862, will be withdrawn by degrees from the circulation until the 1st of July, 1863. By that time, the Secretary estimates that there will be more than $200,000,000 of new issues, and in addition to all this, there will be issued monthly thirty-five or forty millions of notes.

If there should be a great demand for money, they will not be funded, until the pressure passes away. The notes fundable in sixes will be convertible into fours, and this currency will continue until the currency is gradually constituted of these last. The call certificates into which many of them will be converted when they become plentiful, will be a reserved fund from which such notes can be supplied, if any sudden demand should spring up.

THE RIGHT TO FUND.

There is some plausibility in the suggestion that the law which denies to the holder of our notes the right to fund them after the first July, 1863, is a breach of the promise upon which the public creditor relied when he took them. The pledge being that he might convert them into eight per cent. bonds at any time before they were payable as provided by law. But when the circumstances of the case are properly considered, it will be found that some measure which attains the ends to which this bill looks is indispensable to a substantial performance of the contract. The chief things which made the note valuable in his eyes were, first, that the principal was to be paid six months after peace; secondly, that he might fund this note in a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, if he chose to do so; thirdly, that the interest should be paid as promised him.

IF WE SUCCEED

in effecting what is proposed by this bill, we shall preserve the ability of the Government to pay as promised; we shall give to the public creditor ample time to fund his notes in an eight per cent. bond, and when funded we will pay the interest in a medium of a value so much enhanced as will make it worth probably twice as much as it is at present. On the other hand, if the currency continue to expand at its present rate, it is easy to see that it will become so depreciated, and, consequently, that the public debt will grow to be so large that his chances for the ultimate payment of the note or bond will be small, and that the interest on the bond into which he may convert his note will be paid in a worthless medium. The emergency is pressing, and we cannot take the sense of all the public creditors in time for efficient action. It is a case in which we must judge for them as well as for ourselves. Can any man doubt but that they would choose, as we have done, between the real alternatives which are presented for our action.

THE BILL.

For all these considerations, and in view of the pressing emergency in which we are placed, the committee have reported the accompanying bill, which they recommend for the adoption of the Senate. That bill is designed to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means to carry on the Government, so far as that can be effected by the issue of treasury notes, but under such limitations and provisions as may reduce the amount of these notes in circulation to the sum of $175,000,000.

To effect these objects, they first authorize the monthly issue of $50,000,000 in such notes, and this is done, not because the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to put forth $600,000,000 in the year, but to cover the maximum amount which may be required in any month.

Next, in order to curtail the circulation, they provide for the funding of all Treasury notes bearing no interest, and issued before the 1st of December, 1862, of all certificates representing those notes, and of all Treasury notes bearing 7:30 per cent. interest by the 1st of July, 1863. To do this they take from the first class the privilege of being fundable or receivable in payment of public dues after that day, and they convert the second and third classes into six per cent. bonds, if not funded before that period. They then require all notes issued, or to be issued, within ten days after the passage of the act, which are fundable in seven per cent. bonds, to be so funded on or before that date, or afterward to be fundable only in four per cent. bonds. The new issues under the bill as proposed, are to be fundable in six per cent. bonds, within six months from the 1st day of the month of their issue, but afterward to be convertible only into four per cent. bonds.

The object being to stimulate funding within the six months by diminishing not their currency, but their fundable value after that period. For it is supposed that the notes fundable in 4 per cent. being the cheaper medium, will be used for currency, whilst those fundable in 6 per cent. within the six months, will be converted into bonds during that period to a large extent.

In addition to these provisions, designed to stimulate funding, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use bonds to purchase so many Treasury notes as to reduce the entire value of those bearing no interest to $175,000,000. These bonds may be of either of three classes, at his option. First, he may, if he chooses, sell Confederate bonds to the States for Treasury notes at par; secondly, he may sell Confederate bonds guaranteed by the States for Treasury notes; and, lastly, he may purchase them with bonds whose interest is payable in currency or cotton, at the pleasure of the holder. In addition to all this the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the proceeds of the sales of produce which may be purchased under existing laws, or laws yet to be passed, to buy up Treasury notes at the market rates until the amount in circulation shall be reduced to $175,000,000, within which limit the currency will be safe, both for the Government and the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

R. M. T. HUNTER.

Is Our Government Engaged in War?

IMPORTANT CASES BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

From the Washington Republican, Feb. 12.

The Supreme Court is now engaged in hearing the arguments of counsel in the prize causes, and the questions involved are of great interest and importance. The parties before the Court are: First, the United States Government; second, the captors; and third, the claimants, who were owners of the vessels and cargoes. There are some half dozen different cases which have been brought, by appeal, from the District Courts, where they were originally tried, and though each case has its own peculiar circumstances, yet, in all of them, two grave questions are raised, which are of general interest: First, is our Government engaged in a WAR in the sense in which that term is understood, so as to bring it within the principles and regulations which affect foreign and neutral nations in their commercial dealing on the seas? and, second, whether, if so, the blockade declared to exist of the rebel ports has been established in such a manner as to make the vessels captured lawful prizes, subject to condemnation in our Admiralty Courts?

The property seized is mostly owned by British subjects, and they urge that, under our Constitution and laws, no war has been declared; and that, according to the laws of nations, war does not now exist; that the present state of things is nothing but an internal civil rebellion, which gives no right to our Government to declare a blockade of a portion of our own territory, so as to affect the rights of citizens of other nations, who are carrying on commerce with our own citizens. How deeply these questions touch the powers of our Government, at this interesting period, can at once be seen; and the decision of the Supreme Court upon them cannot fail to be one of the most grave duties of their session.

Among the eminent gentlemen who are employed in the several cases, we notice Mr. CARLISLE, of this city; Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. LORD, of New-York, who represent the claimants; and Mr. DANA, of Boston, and Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, for the Government. The argument for the claimants was commenced by Mr. CARLISLE on Tuesday, and the others will occupy at least the whole of the week.

CONDITION OF CONTRABANDS IN GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.—Mr. ISAAC G. THORNE, who has just returned from Memphis, visited the Contraband's Relief Commission at their regular weekly meeting, last night, and gave the following interesting statement regarding the general condition of the fugitive blacks in the Department of West Tennessee: The number of contrabands at Cairo is about 1,500; at Columbus, Ky., 500; Memphis, 5,000, and constantly arriving, 2,000 more having come in, during the late heavy snow-storm, in an entirely destitute condition. At Bolivar 1,100 are congregated, where they are laboring for the Government. At Corinth there are 2,000 comfortably situated, and everything around them is orderly in appearance. At the latter place they are in command of Chaplain Alexander. At Jackson about 200 are collected, shifting about under nobody's especial charge. At Memphis the negroes are quartered in sheds, tents and old buildings. The women and children outnumbering the men, two to one. At Helena Mr. THORNE reports the fugitives much abused. Eight hundred were recently sent from the latter place to work on the Vicksburgh cut-off. Many die from neglect, and it is evident some system of ameliorating their sufferings should not fail to attend the policy which induces them to seek the protection of our arms.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 10.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—The NEW-YORK TIMES has an able corps of editors and reporters, and is one of the most reliable of the New-York dailies. It is an independent journal, prompt in giving the latest news, full reports of battles, military movements, plans and engagements, and as a reward for their energy and perseverance, its conductors have secured a large share of the good will and patronage of the community.—*Southbridge, (Mass.,) Journal.*

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing from Fort Donelson under date of Feb. 4, gives the following description of the battle at that point:

"On the morning of the 3d inst. the commanding officer at Fort Donelson, Col. HARDING, of the Eighty-third Illinois, sent a portion of a cavalry company up the Cumberland River on a scouting expedition. After going some eight miles, the party were surprised and captured by a body of rebels, which proved to be the advance of the forces of Gens. WHEELER, FORREST and WHARTON, and Col. WOODWARD, in all numbering some five or six thousand men, with ten pieces of artillery—some say thirteen, but ten guns were seen at Donelson, although only seven were got in range. All of the cavalry party were paroled except Capt. VONMENDEN, who was carried off. Capt. V. is very unlucky, as he had just been exchanged, and taken command of his company that morning. He was taken prisoner last Summer, and had been with Gen. PRENTISS during a portion of his captivity.

A young lad, seeing the large force, and learning their destination, mounted a horse, posted to Donelson, and informed Col. HARDING. There was little time for preparation, but every man who was able to carry a gun was armed. Col. LOWE, who is in command of Forts Heiman, Henry and Donelson, was telegraphed, at Fort Henry, the facts, and soon every man was under arms. His force consisted of his own regiment, the Fifth Iowa cavalry, under command of Major BRACKETT; the Thirteenth Wisconsin, Col. LYON; a battalion of the Seventy-first Ohio, Major HART; and STEINBECK'S battery. Everything was in readiness to march from Fort Henry as soon as Col. HARDING could be heard from again, confirming the approach of an enemy. At 2 o'clock he telegraphed Col. LOWE that the enemy had attacked him in force. In a moment the combined forces of Forts Heiman and Henry were on the march for Donelson.

The enemy, soon after capturing Capt. VONMENDEN, to prevent the news of their approach traveling faster than they did, started on a double-quick for Donelson, and half an hour after Col. HARDING was aware they were in the vicinity, they had several pieces of artillery in position, around the town of Dover, (the fort being dismantled, and of no use.) The preponderating force of the enemy giving him every advantage, he could place his guns almost where he pleased. This done, Gen. WHEELER, who was in command of the rebels, sent a flag of truce, (at 2 o'clock P. M.,) demanding an unconditional surrender. Col. HARDING informed the officer that he should not surrender until he was obliged to, and, soon after the departure of the flag of truce, the enemy opened upon the garrison with shell, which was promptly replied to by Col. HARDING'S four brass field pieces and siege gun. Col. HARDING, through Lieut.-Col. SMITH and Maj. BROTT, had so disposed of his regiment that no two companies were together, but were supporting guns or hid in buildings or ravines, out of sight of the enemy. The rebel commander, seeing no one to fire at except at the guns, became impatient, and ordered a whole brigade to charge through the town; but, before proceeding far, they were greeted with a murderous fire from a company in this ravine, another in that, and still another from a building, which well-directed fires emptied over a hundred saddles. This experiment was tried three times, with the same result. In the last charge made, both of the principal streets of Dover were filled with the rebels. A large body of them charged upon the seige gun, and, riding close to the platform upon which it was placed, with pistols in hand and pointed at the gunner, demanded of him to surrender. The only answer they received from him, as he ran his gun back after loading, was the command to his men, "Fire!" Those who were not killed beat a hasty retreat, and the company who were supporting the gun immediately rose from their cover, discharging a volley after them, which still further thinned their ranks.

This mode of conducting the fight was continued until 4 o'clock, and the rebel commander, seeing he was gaining no advantage, changed his tactics, dismounting his men, and fought them as infantry. Col. HARDING discovering the change in the mode of attack, order his field-pieces to be drawn in—in other words, he wished to contract his lines. More or less of the horses attached to the guns were killed, and at one all were killed. The heroic fellows were determined to save their gun if possible, and had attached ropes to it to draw it away by hand, and, in doing so, were charged upon and all captured. They were subsequently paroled.

The new mode of attack seemed to give new vigor and heart to the enemy, and they pushed regiment after regiment forward, with the evident intention of overwhelming and crushing our devoted fellows at once, and were well nigh accomplishing their object, as our handful of men were near tired out. One of the officers said to them: "You forget that Col. LOWE will be here with the Fifth Iowa boys, the Thirteenth Wisconsin, and the Seventy-first Ohio. They'll all be here as soon as they can. Don't falter. Take heart. It won't be long before they are here." This had its effect, as the men knew their friends from Forts Heiman and Henry would come to their aid if it were possible. They fought after this with desperation, and were determined to hold the place or every man die in the attempt. The largeness of the force which they held in check or repulsed would hardly be credited if not seen; and, seeing that he would have to sacrifice every man of the glorious Eighty-third, Gen. WHEELER, about dark, sent another flag of truce to Col. HARDING. The rebel Major attempted to argue and reason the point with the Colonel by saying: "You have fought bravely—have won imperishable honors for yourself and your regiment; why continue a hopeless contest? We can overwhelm you. Let us end the contest and spare valuable lives." "You forget, Sir," replied Col. HARDING; "I am not the commander here, but acting under orders. Col. LOWE commands here, and at 2 o'clock to-day telegraphed me to fight you and not surrender. It is useless to parley any longer. You can return to your commander and say that I shall not surrender." The officer retired.

It was now getting quite dark, and, as the darkness drew on, the enemy in double columns, in the shape of a crescent, encircled the town, from the bank of the river above the town around to the bank below. The rebel officers were undoubtedly holding a consultation whether to pounce upon the little garrison and take it in a hand-to-hand fight then, or wait until morning. Their consultation was cut short, as the puffing of two steamers was heard, and soon after two small gunboats on their way up the Cumberland were signaled and informed of the state of affairs. They threw half a dozen shells on the outskirts of the town, the rebels skedaddled, and that was the last seen of them.

The rebel commander had well planned his attack. The first thing he did on reaching the vicinity of Donelson was to throw some five hundred men, under Col. WOODWARD, on the Fort Henry road, between Donelson and Henry, to prevent reinforcements. When this force had thrown themselves out some five miles, the attack was made. The advance guard from Fort Henry—Company E, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, Lieut. MORNING commanding—when about five miles from Donelson, intercepted the advance of WOODWARD'S command. Volleys were immediately exchanged, wounding our guide and killing the horse of Lieut. GULER. The enemy must have suffered badly, as they beat a hasty retreat. Our advance waited until the main body came up. Knowing the character of the men he had to deal with, the commander thought the hasty retreat of the enemy was a decoy, to get him in ambush, and, as it was growing dark, he moved cautiously. Moving on some distance further, another halt was made. It was now about 10 o'clock; large camp-fires could be seen blazing between them and Donelson; the firing had ceased; and what had been the upshot of the matter was a mystery. It was soon decided that the mystery should be solved, and Lieut. MCNEELY, with Company B of the cavalry, struck off in a hard gallop, and soon came up to the camp-fires. They proved to be the fires of the rebels, and, either not intending to fight any more, or hearing the approach of a force in the rear, they took across a range of hills up the Cumberland River, and that was the last seen of them. Lieut. MCNEELY pushed ahead, and arrived in Donelson about 12 o'clock, amid the cheers of the boys of the gallant Eighty third, who had never despaired of their coming. The whole command soon after arrived.

Let all honor be given to the gallant Eighty-third and its battery. They fought manfully for seven hours, a force eight times their number, and were the conquerors. The retaking of Donelson by the rebels would have had a most damaging effect on our cause in Europe, as hardly a child across the Atlantic who can read but knows how hard we had to fight to take it a year ago. Let a tear be dropped over the graves of the few who fell, as they lost their lives in the most desperate conflict of the war. And for the living, it is an honor that is aptly applied to them, "The second heroes of Donelson." Cols. HARDING and SMITH, Maj. BROTT, and Capts. GIBSON, BOND, &c., who stepped in the breach time after time, and with encouraging words raised the spirits of their almost sinking men, and, with a "Give it to 'em, boys!" drove back ten times their number, their countrymen will remember with grateful hearts.

Col. MCNAIRY, the only man of distinction known to have been killed on the rebel side, was shot down not twenty feet from Col. HARDING'S headquarters. He was acting Brigadier-General, and had under him the Texas Rangers and a regiment each from Mississippi and Alabama. The rebel surgeon who was left to look after the wounded who could not be carried off, says Gen. FORREST and Col. WOODWARD were both wounded, the latter badly.

Our men had no time to take any prisoners, but today about seventy have been taken in the woods, mostly old men. Many more could have been taken if pursuit had been made, but it is not a paying job. Those taken say the whole command is in a starving condition, and that many had not eaten anything but parched corn for two days. Their object in attempting to take Donelson was to obtain provisions and clothing. The men were made to believe that a gun would not be fired against them, but that, after making a charge or two, Col. HARDING would surrender. At a house where Gen. WHEELER and staff took breakfast, on the morning of the 3d, he told the lady that he would pay her in coffee and sugar if she would come down to the fort the next day.

The last heard of the rebels they were some eight miles up the river, in a very demoralized condition. One of our men who was paroled says that Gens. WHEELER and FORREST had quarreled since they had decamped from Donelson, one laying the blame of the defeat on the other. They had failed in the effect of their expedition, and both wished to escape censure from their masters.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Amusements—Brigham Young's Message.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned on Friday, after a session full of cross purposes with the Governor, or rather I might say his Excellency and the Honorable Body chose to show one another their backs and say as little as possible. One important bill was passed that reducing the Territorial tax from one to the half of one per cent., payable in cash or Territorial paper, and allowing the counties to add a little, as they were deprived of that privilege the past year.

One curious circumstance occurred toward the close of the session. The Governor signed the bill assigning the Judges and appointing the time of Court term. A few days after, he charged the Legislature with changing the time of holding Court from May to October, after he had signed the bill, and stated that he had changed it from October to May. What is the truth in this matter I cannot say. For the Governor the thing has an ugly look, inasmuch as I understand that he acknowledged to once changing the time himself.

Immediately on the heels of the Territorial Legislature, the Legislature of the *quasi* State of Deseret had a cosy session of two days—Monday and Tuesday last. The Governor—BRIGHAM YOUNG—presented his message, which exhibited, at least, one salient merit, that of brevity. His Excellency had evidently taken a "Queen's speech" for his model. At all events, he did not imitate the productions of the rebel Governor WISE. Two pages of foolscap sufficed to inform the legislators of the condition of the State, the prospects and the work considered desirable to be accomplished, which work appeared to be to keep the State organization in running order, and then, Micawber-like, to await the favorable action of Congress, or any other controlling accident in the course of human events. There appeared no disposition whatever to assume the reins of law and government, but rather to quietly await the flood of that tide in the affairs of men which is said to lead on to fortune. So, if the world is to see any more specimens of Mormon legislation pure and simple, Congress must hasten to admit the State of Deseret into the Union.

At the theatre, "Virginius" and "That Blessed Baby," appeared on Saturday. Twenty-four hours before the curtain rose, tickets for any part of the house were very scarce, and of course at a premium. "Everybody" appeared satisfied with the "Roman father," but not exactly with the "Roman daughter."

Last night "Ingomar" was presented before the Salt Lake lovers of the drama, who crowded the house. Mr. B. SNOW made a very passable, though at times rather ferocious, "barbarian," while Mrs. MATTSON enacted *Parthenia*, evidently to the satisfaction of her patrons. She is the best actress who has appeared in this city for some time past, and far better than any who have essayed to shine the present season. "Stars" generally hail from a theatrical metropolis; but in this instance an exception occurs, for Mr. B. SNOW and Mrs. MATTSON, at present the two best Mormon interpreters of the legitimate drama, come from "the country."

Among the numerous "balls" the present season, was one given on Tuesday by the municipality of this city. Tickets, five dollars per couple—a grand supper included.

Great hopes are here entertained of the admission of Utah into the Union the present Congressional session, though recent movements at Washington show that she is not named for that honor with her three neighbors. There is one serious objection to dividing Utah up among the several adjoining States to be, and that is, the Salt Lakers would thereby be in a position to control several elections instead of but one.

The Shoshone and Bannack Indians, north and east of Bear River, are still on the rampage, owing, they affirm, to the recent belligerent visits of the detachments of California Volunteers among them. "Blood for blood" is the Indian creed, and they appear to be developing it in the north. Travelers from and to the new gold fields northward are the victims, as mentioned last week. Reports continue to come in of little parties of traders or gold-seekers not coming up to time, whence it is inferred that they have met an untimely fate at the revengeful hands of the red men. Of the party of eight men, with the same number of wagons, who were set upon, as reported last week, in Cache Valley, near the settlements, though on the further side of the river, Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Walla Walla, W. T., was killed. The wagons were plundered and the stock driven off. By the aid of some of the settlers, a peaceable visit was made to the Indian camp, and twelve mules and a horse recovered. But the Indians were in no comfortable humor, and would restore nothing more. A detachment of infantry has left Camp Douglas to-day with baggage-wagons, to be followed by a detachment of cavalry to-morrow, for the scene of the difficulties. So some lively times may be expected.

MESSAGE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

To the Senate and House of Representatives convened in General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable circumstances under which, through the blessings of Israel's God, you are again permitted to assemble in your legislative capacity.

So soon as practicable, after your adjournment on the 17th of April last, our Senators elect, Hons. WILLIAM H. HOOPER and GEORGE Q. CANNON, proceeded to Washington, presented to Congress the Constitution and accompanying Memorials, and, in connection with Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Representative elect and our Territorial Delegate, labored assiduously for the admission of Deseret into the family of States. But Congress, during its last session, was heavily burdened with duties pertaining to the conduct of the war, then and still being prosecuted for the restoration of the Union, and, so far as I have been advised, took no action upon our petition.

On the 22d ultimo, the Hon. JAMES M. ASHLEY, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, reported enabling acts, one for each Territory, (as required by said Committee,) for the admission of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, which, on motion of Mr. ASHLEY, were referred to the Committee on Territories. This action clearly indicates a wise abandonment by the House of the former irrelevant question in regard to population, and justly rests the admission of a Territory upon its capability for self-government, and its Republican form of Constitution. The Hons. W. H. HOOPER and J. M. BERNHISEL are now in Washington diligently lending their efforts toward a favorable action upon our petition for admission or the passage of an enabling act, as their judgment and the circumstances may most favor.

Beyond cavil it is the inherent and indefensible right of American citizens to enjoy the untrammeled privilege of self-government—still we prefer, as hitherto, to conform with long-established usages, trusting that even those usages will soon concede to us the rights of self-government, so long withheld. Be this as it may, it now devolves upon you to institute such further legislation, if any be needed, as may be requisite to enable either yourselves or your constituents to promptly improve upon such action as Congress may take in the premises, with the hope that ere long we also will be privileged with those Constitutional franchises pertaining to a State Government so justly our due, and for which we have so long and so patiently waited and so loyally petitioned.

In accordance with a requirement in our Constitution, devolving upon me the duty of communicating to you "the condition of the State," I take pleasure in informing you that notwithstanding the great amount and widespread extent of losses in hay, grain, roads, bridges, &c., by the unprecedented floods of the past year, still, through the indomitable industry, energy and perseverance of the people, with the blessings of Heaven upon their labors, our prosperity is cheering to ourselves and a marvel to the temporary sojourner and passing traveler. In addition to a rapid home increase, our population has been swelled the past season by the addition of several thousands immigrating to our peaceful valleys to lend their aid to promote human progress and extend the area of human rights. Our Southern settlements have been strengthened by a large addition of efficient settlers, and bid fair to soon supply us with an abundance of cotton and of other products of warm climes. Much valuable machinery for manufacturing purposes, especially for the manufacture of wool, was imported during the past season; and it is estimated by good judges that during the same period imported merchandise fell seven-tenths below the previous customary amounts. This is certainly very encouraging, and should incite us to renewed efforts for hastening the time of our commercial independence

Gentlemen: Tendering you my cordial coöperation in every measure you may deem necessary for promoting the public welfare, and cheerfully proffering such information as I may from time to time deem conducive to aiding you in the performance of your official duties, I invoke upon your acts and deliberations the blessings of him who ever guideth aright, and in whose hands is the destiny of all nations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 19, 1863.

—It is reported that the British Government has acceded to the request of our own, and recalled Mr. BUNCH from the Consulship at Charleston. Mr. BUNCH has held the post for many years, but his supposed sympathy with the rebellion made him obnoxious to our Government, and he has been recalled. The *Cadmus* would convey him to Havana, from whence he would proceed to England.

LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

His Reply to a Portion of Gen. Pope's Report—The Campaign in the Mountain Department.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 9, 1863.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Maj.-Gen. POPE'S report of Jan. 27, originally published in your paper of the 29th, contains the following paragraph:

"FREMONT'S corps, eleven thousand five hundred strong; BANKS' corps, reported at fourteen thousand and five hundred, but in reality only about eight thousand; MCDOWELL'S corps, eighteen thousand four hundred—making a total of thirty-eight thousand men.

The cavalry numbered about five thousand, but most of it was badly mounted and armed, and in poor condition for service. These forces were scattered over a wide district of country, not within supporting distance of each other, and many of the brigades and divisions were badly organized, and in a demoralized condition. This was particularly the case with the army corps of Major-Gen. FREMONT, a sad report of which was made to me by Gen. SIGEL, when he relieved Gen. FREMONT in command of the corps."

Surprised by a statement so entirely at variance with my own knowledge and impressions, I sent, upon the day when I read it, an officer to Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, at Stafford Court-house, to ask for a copy of the report upon which Gen. POPE'S statement was based. Gen. SIGEL had not with him his official papers, but gave to the officer I had sent authority to examine them at Washington. No such report was found among them, and I have been able to obtain nothing beyond the extract published by Gen. POPE, and which is as follows:

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1862. }
MIDDLETOWN, June 30—1:10 P. M.
Time received, 1:45 P. M.:
[Extract.]

Maj.-Gen. John Pope:

* * * The troops forming First Corps are not in good condition. They are weakened and poorly provided. The organization is not complete, and the whole cavalry force consists of not more than eight hundred (800) effective men and horses. They are scarcely sufficient for picket and patrol duty, so that I can hardly make a reconnoissance. * * *

F. SIGEL, Major-General Commanding.

A true copy:

T. C. H. SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. D. C.

I had been for less than two months in personal command of the corps which Gen. POPE characterizes as demoralized. It was composed of troops in part originally under the command of Gen. ROSECRANS, and in part of the Blenker Division, which was brought to me from the Potomac army in charge of Gen. ROSECRANS. On their march into my Department that officer telegraphed to me as follows:

HARPER'S FERRY, April 19, 1862.

MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT: We are bivouacked five miles out of Winchester, after thirty-eight days without tents or shelter. Troops wanting shoes too badly to move, but full of energy, with few sick. Waiting for shoes, provisions and forage. Horses much jaded and nearly starved.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

To realize how severe this exposure was it is well to recall the fact that this Winter and Spring were marked as a memorable season of extraordinary rains. The interval between this time and the 5th of May, when they entered my department at Romney, was occupied by Gen. ROSECRANS in endeavoring to get such supplies as would fit them for the field. Notwithstanding his exertions they were still, in many respects, ill supplied and unfit for service. It was necessary to provide shoes for several thousand while they were being pressed forward from Romney to Petersburgh, and fully one-half arrived without blankets or overcoats. I was at this place with about one thousand three hundred men, on the way to execute a proposed campaign in Southern Virginia, when this corps finally joined me on the afternoon of May 11, certainly in a wretched condition as regarded health and comfort, but as Gen. ROSECRANS described them, "full of energy"—a fine, soldierly corps—in my judgment, at least equal in tactical condition to any volunteer corps in the service. On the morning after it joined me I moved with this corps upon Franklin to the relief of Generals SCHENCK and MILROY, who had been pressed back upon this place by a superior force under JACKSON. The commands of Gens. SCHENCK and MILROY were composed of Ohio and Virginia troops. They had passed the entire Winter in active field service, more or less in collision with the enemy; and in their recent engagements with JACKSON'S force, had behaved with a steadiness and gallantry that reflected the highest honor on their officers and themselves. The entire force assembled at this place, therefore, consisted of the Blenker division, the brigades of Gens. SCHENCK and MILROY, and a light brigade of Ohio and Virginia troops under Col. (now Brigadier-General) CLUSERET.

The troops had lately been under forced marches, living upon incomplete and and scanty rations, being for days together scantily supplied with beef only. Their inefficient diet had materially affected their health, and the Medical Director reported the entire command "in a condition of starvation and incipient scurvy."

In this condition I received orders from the President directing me to march to the relief of Gen. BANKS. At daylight the next morning the troops were on the march, taking the road to Petersburgh, at which place were left the tents and knapsacks, with the baggage and provision trains of my command, reserving for absolute necessities but four wagons to each regiment. Ammunition and rations for three days made the basis for transportation allowed.

The alacrity and good feeling with which this order was executed, and the cheerful manner in which the men undertook the march, were good evidence of their high moral condition, and shows that they were in sound discipline and fully under the control of their officers. Making but one day's halt, and this at the instance of the medical director, and crossing the Shenandoah mountains by a night march in a storm of cold rain, my corps attacked JACKSON'S column at Strasburgh, acknowledged to be in greatly superior force, and drove him in disorder during the next eight days to Port Republic.

The road was strewn with arms, blankets and clothing, thrown away in their haste, or abandoned by their pickets where they had been surprised, and the woods and roads, lined by their stragglers, unable to keep up with the rapid retreat. For nine days we kept in sight of the enemy—the pursuit interrupted only by the streams where the enemy succeeded in destroying the bridges, for which our advance was in continual contest with his rear.

I believe that no officer in the command, with any experience of troops, will hesitate to say that no infantry, in their condition, could have marched longer, or displayed more ardor and willing endurance, than did ours.

At a council of general officers held the day before the battle of Cross Keys, it was the almost unanimous opinion that the troops could not be carried further. The question before the council distinctly was, whether or not, in their exhausted condition, and the absolute want of provisions, they could be safely moved forward another march, upon the certainty that if we were able to do so, the enemy would be reached within that distance, and a battle fought. Except upon the certainty of a battle, their condition would not have justified an advance; but, upon this incentive, the troops were ordered forward the next day into a country where every advantage was with the enemy; and at Cross Keys attacked him on sight, and in confessedly twice their number. They fought this battle gallantly, and upon their last ration lay down upon the hard-fought field tired and hungry, and at daylight the next morning were again in pursuit of JACKSON, who escaped only by means of the bridge which intervened between him and destruction. Further pursuit with this fatigued and isolated force was impossible, and, indeed, was forbidden by the President; who also telegraphed:

"Many thanks to yourself, officers and men, for the gallant battle of last Sunday;"

—and who also did us the honor to say further, in a telegram explaining why additions could not be made to our corps:

"You fought JACKSON alone and worsted him."

Withdrawing now with the troops to Middletown, and being no longer in expectation of immediate conflicts with the enemy, I addressed myself to what was necessary for the stricter discipline, as well as for the comfort of the corps. This work was in progress when, on the 27th of June, I was relieved of the command. That I did not myself consider the troops in a "demoralized" condition, is evidenced by the fact that, in reply to a telegram of the 25th, from the Secretary of War, desiring to know how soon I could be ready to march with them—my impression being that the movement was to be upon Richmond—I gave "two days" as the time for necessary preparations.

During their recent marches I had enforced just that degree of discipline which I judged it prudent to require under their circumstances of extraordinary privations, preferring that the rebels should feel the penalty of war, rather than give, by ill-timed severity, a check to the ardor of volunteer troops already making so many sacrifices for loyalty. And I found my judgment fully justified by their conduct. They were always prompt in obedience, patient in suffering, brave and efficient in action. That they were in a bad condition and greatly needed rest and supplies, is undoubtedly true; but their conduct, as above briefly given, is sufficient to show that they were not demoralized; and, at the same time it will be admitted that it was a good *morale* which was not destroyed by hardships so long continued and discouraging. And this campaign, briefly as it is here given, makes it also clearly evident that a General, from whom is withheld a control over his means of supply, cannot keep his troops in a condition to be effectively used in the field, and cannot in such case be held bound to obtain a success which he has to wrest from disadvantageous conditions.

Under the circumstances, I feel justified in saying that Major-Gen. POPE'S remark concerning my corps is not supported by the authority of Gen. SIGEL, is contradicted positively by their conduct in the field, and is, in my knowledge, without foundation in fact.

I have troubled you, gentlemen, with this letter solely because I felt it a duty which I could not neglect, to the officers and men I had the honor to command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION.

How far the Case of Texas Affords a Precedent for Recognition.

From the London Times, Jan. 21.

SIR: In the month of November I had the honor of addressing to you a letter, in which I endeavored to investigate the principles of international law which are involved in the question of the "recognition" of insurgent provinces. For the purposes of that discussion, it became necessary to examine the precedents which had been popularly alleged as bearing upon the subject. I showed, I think satisfactorily, that the cases of Belgium and Greece had nothing to do with the question of recognition. I further proceeded to examine the instance of the South American Republics, which exhibited a true case of "recognition" properly so called, and I demonstrated the principle of the law of nations established in that case to be that recognition of a community which has severed itself from its ancient sovereign is not permissible until its *de facto* independence is established; and further, that both in practice and in principle it has been clearly defined that the only legitimate test of the establishment of *de facto* independence is the *cessation of a substantial struggle* on the part of the former sovereign to assert his authority.

The advocates of the immediate recognition of the Confederate States seem to have felt the pressure of the argument and to have virtually abandoned the precedents on which they formerly relied. Their industry and zeal have, however, furnished them with yet another authority, which I fancy an examination will not be found to serve their turn more effectually than those which preceded it. As I have nowhere seen a full and accurate statement of the facts of this case, I shall in the first instance make your readers acquainted with them, and then proceed to investigate their bearings on the question under discussion.

Early in the year 1836 the population of Texas rebelled against or seceded from the Government of Mexico. The Mexican President, SANTA ANNA himself, took the field at the head of a considerable force in order to reduce the rebellious province to submission. The Texans, with the aid of their allies, the American squatters, in the month of April, 1836, defeated the Mexican army in the decisive battle of San Jacinto, in which SANTA ANNA himself was taken prisoner. After this "crowning victory" of the insurgents the Mexicans were never in a position to make a serious or substantial military effort to regain their ascendency. The following account of the position of the two parties in the Summer of that year is taken from the *Annual Register* for 1836, page 449:

> "A new army was assembled to the number of about 4,000 men, but it was, and continued to be, in such a state of destitution that it was soon reduced by desertion and disease to little more than half that number. Mexico being thus impotent, in the meantime, to assert her lost authority, *Texas proceeded undisturbed* to exercise its powers of sovereignty."

The Mexican army shortly afterwards retired, and evacuated the Texan territory. On May 14, SANTA ANNA, the captive President of the Mexican Republic, signed a secret treaty with the rebel President of Mexico, stipulating for the recognition of Texan independence; and Mr. KENNEDY, in his *History of Texas*, (vol. 2, p. 236,) says: "The campaign of 1836 terminated with the battle of San Jacinto, which sealed the independence of the Republic." It is clear, then, that at Midsummer, 1836, all *substantial struggle* on the part of the Mexicans was at an end.

The account of the military position of affairs, given in the French *Annuaire* for 1838, is precisely to the same effect:

> "Quant au Texas, malgré toutes les déclarations du Gouvernement Mexicain sur la nécessité de faire rentrer cette province révoltée dans le devoir, *il lui fut impossible de diriger contre elle aucune opération sérieuse pendant toute l'année.* Un corps d'armée vint, il est vrai, parader pendant quelquetemps sur la frontière du Texas; mais soit défaut de subsistence, soit que le Gouvernement en eut besoin dans l'interieur, ce corps ne tarda pas de se retirer, dès lors les Texiens purent se considérer comme a l'abri de toute attaque du côté de la terre."

In this state of affairs the Texans sought to obtain a recognition of their independence both at the hands of the great Powers of Europe, and also more especially from the Government of the United States. The Cabinet of Washington, who already coveted Naboth's vineyard, were nothing loth. Indeed, it is more than suspected that the Texan Revolution was, from the commencement, a device of Southern politicians to secure a new Slave State, which should give them a counterpoise that became every day more necessary against the growing influence of the North. What took place thereupon is described in the *Annual Register* for 1837, from which the following passages are extracted:

> "On the 18th of February, 1837, the Committee of Foreign Relations brought up two resolutions in Congress on the subject of Texas. The first of these resolutions declared 'that the independence of the Government of Texas ought to be recognized;' the second, 'that the Committee of Ways and Means should be instructed to provide, in the bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, a salary and outfit for such public agent as the President may determine to send to Texas.' The consideration of this report when brought up was *postponed* by the House of Representatives, but in the course of the Session a Bill was passed appropriating a salary to a Texan Chargé d'Affaires, and to take effect *so soon as the President, having received satisfactory information of the independence of Texas,* should deem it expedient to fill up the office. Accordingly, the President did not neglect to take advantage of this vote, and one of the last acts of his Administration was the appointment of a person to this contingent office. A spirited protest was presented by the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs. It began by stating that the Mexican Minister to the United States having, on the motion made in the Senate to recognize the independence of Texas, suggested by the defeat suffered by the Mexican arms on the 21st of April, called the attention of that Government *to the rights of Mexico and its means of enforcing them*, was informed by Mr. FORSYTH, the Secretary of State, that he was instructed by the President to assure him that the Government of the United States would come to no decisive resolution on the question which should not be based on *the rules and principles which guided its conduct during the disputes which existed between Spain and the Hispano American States.* These or other arguments seem to have induced at least a temporary forbearance on the part of the American Government. *Before the close of the year the Texan agent at Washington was informed that no negotiation on the subject of the independence of Texas could be opened as long as war continued to prevail between that province and the Mexican Republic.*"

If this could be relied on as a perfectly accurate account of the transaction, the precedent of Texas would certainly be the strongest conceivable example of the rule for which I have contended, that recognition is not permissible till the contest is over. I do not feel justified, however, in insisting on the details of this account so much as I might otherwise have done, because it does not appear quite reconcilable with the statement of Mr. KENNEDY, (Vol. II., p. 286,) that "on the 3d of March, 1837, the last day of President JACKSON'S official existence, he signed the resolution of the Congress of the United States for the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas," and I think it possible that the writer in the *Annual Register*, in the latter part of his narrative, may have confounded the two distinct questions of Recognition and Annexation. I will therefore assume the statement to be correct which is the least favorable to my argument, viz: that the recognition of Texas by the United States was complete on the 3d of March, 1837. The French Government, who had less interested motives for precipitation, deferred the recognition of Texas till 1837; that by England was postponed, with still greater caution, till 1840.

This being the true version of the facts of this case, permit me to ask in what respect it invalidates the rule for which I have contended? In May, 1836, all substantial struggle between Mexico and Texas was at an end. This precedent, then, is an illustration rather than an exception to the principle that the true test of the establishment of *de facto* independence is the virtual cessation of the struggle. The contest between Mexico and Texas being substantially at an end after the battle of San Jacinto, some foreign Governments were more quick and some more slow, according to their various ethics and interests, in availing themselves of the right of recognition which had then clearly accrued. Whether President JACKSON was more right to act in 1837 than Lord PALMERSTON, who postponed the recognition of Texas till 1840, I do not much care to discuss. The only point on which it is material that I should insist is, that at the time of the recognition by the United States no *bonâ fide* contest was going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign. We may, therefore, dismiss the Texan precedent. It is simply idle to adduce such an instance as this as an authority for recognition in a case where such battles as that of Murfreesboro are still being fought, and where the other party still maintains in the heart of the insurgent dominions such military positions as New-Orleans, Nashville, and the line of the Mississippi. The South has yet to win its battle of San Jacinto before it can rely on the Texan precedent.

Permit me, before I quit this topic of precedents, to make one remark which the line of argument adopted by certain writers seems to call for. If the conduct of the American Government in the case of the recognition of Texas had been —as, however, I think it was not—a transgression of the strict rule of international right, I should wholly refuse to admit that other nations are thereby justified in governing their conduct by a vicious example. *Exemplar vitiis imitabile* is not the canon of public law.

I trust that the venerable structure of the *jus inter gentes* rests upon some worthier basis than a reciprocation of *tu quoques*. England committed that error once in the too celebrated instance of the Orders in Council, and the judgment of posterity has severely, but justly, rebuked a policy which I trust no provocation will ever induce us to repeat. It is for this reason that I have condemned the behavior of the Government of the United States in the case of the Hugarian Revolution rather than recommended it for imitation.

I have recently had the opportunity of consulting the original documents relating to this transaction. It appears that the American Government had absolutely invested their emissary, Mr. MANN, with authority to recognize the insurgents at his discretion. The offence on their part, as against the Austrian Government, may, therefore, in spite of their subsequent disavowal, be said to have been complete. But what is the conclusion to be drawn from this indefensible transaction? I do not envy the moral or juridical conceptions of those persons who see in a violation of right nothing but a favorable occasion for creating a precedent by estoppel. On the international record the estoppel is always at large. The rule of law is Right, not Retaliation. If it were otherwise, every new act of wrong would at once beget and justify another, till injustice and violence multiplied in a geometrical progression, and the whole fabric of international equity would dissolve in a chaos of miserable anarchy and vengeance. If such a policy were to be adopted, it would be the practice of the least righteous nations that would establish the rule of Right. I have not so read the law of nations. If such be its institutes it is unworthy the respect of the jurist, or the obedience of the statesman.

The doctrine of English statesmen on this subject has been uniform and distinct. They have maintained the illegality of recognition during the pendency of the struggle, not only when it was their interest to delay, but also when they were sincerely desirous to accord it. This being so, I cannot consent to treat a question on which may hang the issues of peace and war by an appeal to the *argumentum ad Americanum*.

Temple. HISTORICUS.

FROM HAVANA.

Important Orders Relating to Slaves—Code of Regulations Established by the New Captain-General.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863.

The late official order respecting slaves becoming free by going with their masters to the United States, North, or any other free country, has been followed by another important edict, or rather code of regulations, which has been ordered by the present Captain-General to be put into effect, and which has been accordingly published in the official gazette of the Government. At the present time, when the subject of masters and slaves is one of engrossing interest, and as a specimen of the interest taken even by the Spanish Government in this very important matter, I have been induced to send you a translation of these regulations, that the readers of the TIMES may see what is done by Spain to protect this defenceless portion of her subjects, for such the mother country has always considered them, although in bondage.

"In order to carry into due effect the full powers that were reserved to the Government in the regulations published by my illustrious predecessor on the 18th of September of the past year, and taking into account what was proposed by the corporation of this city, and determined upon by the Council of Administration, I have resolved upon the following regulations to be followed by the Syndics of this city on the subject of slaves complaining of their owners:

ART. 1. In the course of 24 hours after a slave has come forward to complain of his owner, the latter shall be informed, and a day and hour appointed on which he is to have an interview with the Syndic, which act is to take place within three full days after the complaint has been made.

ART. 2. The nature of the interview requires the personal appearance of the owner, who will only be excused for just causes, in which case, he is to be represented by a person authorized for that purpose.

ART. 3. In case of the dispute not being settled in the interview that takes place between the Syndic and the owner, or of the latter not appearing to a second summons, the Syndic shall appeal to a competent magistrate, which shall be heard within eight days after the said second summons.

ART. 4. The agreement which takes place between the Syndic and owner of the slave shall be written in a book, in the possession of the former, and be signed by both parties.

ART. 5. If there should be just cause to require the slave to be sold, his returning to the power of his owner shall be prevented by placing him provisionally at the house of a person in whom the owner and Syndic have confidence; and if this cannot be effected, the slave, whilst he seeks a new owner, shall be lodged in the legal depot, and cannot be hired out for eight days.

ART. 6. When the demands or complaints of the slave do not proceed from ill-treatment, and the Syndic is convinced that such will not take place on account of his appearance before him, he must give him up to the owner, requiring the securities he may deem proper, until the subject of the complaint has been judicially acted upon.

ART. 7. The places of depot in general for slaves or their temporary detention, shall only extend to males. The females, in every case, or for whatever time it may be, shall be sent to the Hospital of San Francisco de Paula, or to the Charity House, and used as servants in those establishments, which will maintain them without their owners being put to any further expense than the payment of two reals (25 cents) once for each slave, whatever may be the number of days they are kept there. This sum is for the managers of the above-named establishments, for the labor of keeping an account of the entrance and departure of the slaves.

ART. 8. The slave will be excused from being sent to the places of deposit, provided that, in soliciting his freedom, he has deposited in the Royal Treasury, in the Spanish Bank, or the Savings Bank, a sum which, in the opinion of the Syndic, is sufficient to obtain it, and present the schedule or certificate of deposit; since in this case, with a written license of the Syndic, he can apply himself to work, while the question of giving him free papers is unsettled, the wages received being deposited in the Savings Bank for the party to whom they belong.

ART. 9. With respect to the price of the liberty of the offspring unborn, the old custom will continue, and the owner of the mother cannot prevent her from suckling her child and nursing it for the time appointed by the law and the slave code. Neither can children under seven years old be separated from their mothers by sale or other causes, except for the benefit of the latter, which is to be recognized by the Syndic or Judge.

ART. 10. In case of the slave presenting himself wounded, injured or sick, so that he requires medical assistance, he is to be taken to the Charity Hospital, and according to the case the Syndic will inform the Judge, that the law may take its course, or inform the owner when he appoints an interview.

ART. 11. The owners of slaves partly redeemed, who hold them in their service, owe them the difference between the price which it suits them to pay and that which they could obtain working on their own account, which does not prevent any contract between the owner and the slave in this particular.

ART. 12. It not being just that the slave of good conduct and capacity, who besides knows some trade, should find it more difficult to obtain his liberty with his savings, or other legal methods, than the vicious and stupid, because his value may be greater, the arbitrators, in treating of his freedom or redemption price, shall only regard the age, health, or physical appearance of the slave, and what it may have cost the owner in teaching him the trade, or what this instruction may really be worth, if he has not already been indemnified by his services.

ART. 13. The slave giving no cause to be sold and this being at the mere will of the owner, the former may demand a delay of three days to obtain a new master, a paper to that effect being furnished to him; at the expiration of this time, the owner has the right to sell him to whom he pleases.

ART. 14. The overseer of the judicial place of deposit, in hiring out the slaves sent to it by the Syndic, will impose upon all who take them the condition not to take them from the city and its adjoining outside suburbs.

ART. 15. When a slave complains of his owner, a resident of another district of the city, the Syndic shall inform him of the circumstance, inviting him to an interview within a period not exceeding eight days, or to say if he would wish the slave to be sent to the Syndic of his district in the charge of a constable at his expense; on receiving, his reply he will send him without delay, or if there should be none, at the expiration of eight days, he will place the slave at the disposition of the Government.

ART. 16. Whenever any grave abuse of a master toward a slave comes to the knowledge of the Syndic, he will apply to the proper authority that it be put a stop to.

ART. 17. The Syndics must be personally present at any verbal complaints that may be made, and only from sickness or very pressing occupations may the Regidon, (Alderman,) who is to be this substitute, go in his place.

ART. 18. The owners of slaves in the relations that they hold with the Syndics will preserve toward them the respect and consideration that is due to them as Regidores (Aldermen,) and protectors of the latter; a troublesome service which they perform for the public, and particularly for owners of slaves.

ART. 19. The delicate charge which the laws, the customs and the Government confide to the Syndics is particularly one of justice and equity, and on that account they should inculcate in the slaves obedience and fidelity toward their masters, and in the latter, maxims of humanity, good will and protection toward the latter.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

NEGRO LABOR IN THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—The General Commanding, desiring to increase as far as possible the effective force of this army, by returning to their regiments able-bodied men, now on detached service as teamsters, laborers and hospital attendants, directs that their places be supplied, as far as possible, by the substitution of men hired for the purpose.

To accomplish this, the following directions are given.

I. Citizens residing within or without the limits of this department may be employed and paid by Quartermasters as teamsters, wagon-masters and laborers, and by the Medical Department as hospital attendants.

II. Negroes may be employed and paid, in conformity with the Act of Congress, as follows:

1. As teamsters on Quartermasters' trains, provided a sufficient number of white teamsters and wagonmasters are retained to preserve order.
2. As laborers in the Quartermaster and Engineer Departments.
3. As cooks, nurses and attendants in hospitals.
4. As company cooks, two to a company.
5. As officers' servants, according to the number allowed by law.

Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and independent posts, are authorized to procure and employ negroes as above:

1. From those found free and roaming at large.
2. From those belonging to masters serving in the rebel army, or who have been employed, in any manner, in the rebel service.
3. From those belonging to persons who, though not now serving in the rebel cause, are disloyal, or have children or other near relatives in the rebel army, who are benefited or maintained by the labor of such slaves.

Lastly, when it becomes an absolute necessity, from among those belonging to loyal men. In this case, a copy of the order directing their employment, and a descriptive list of persons so employed, shall be given to the owner, duly authenticated by the commanding officer of the troops in whose service they are employed.

The Commanding General enjoins great caution in the employment of women, in any case where it might lead to immorality.

III. All persons so employed in each regiment, except those employed as officers' servants, will be entered on Quartermasters' rolls as laborers or teamsters, stating their age, sex, name of master or claimant, date of employment, and the length of time employed; and in the column of "remarks" will be noted on what duty and by whom employed. Those employed by the Engineer, Quartermaster or Medical Departments, will be entered on their appropriate rolls. They will be provided with clothing, to be deducted from their pay, the balance to be paid to the person employed, unless he belong to a loyal master, in which case payment will be made to the master.

Every negro thus employed will receive a certificate from his employer, setting forth the fact and nature of his employment, and no male or female negro will remain in camp or be subsisted therein, without such certificate.

IV. Commanding Officers and Medical Directors of corps, divisions, brigades and posts, are directed to substitute hired labor, as far as practicable, for that of detailed men, and are ordered to return all soldiers now performing such duty to their regiments as fast their places can be supplied. By command of

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

TO BE TREATED AS SPIES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, Feb. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—1. It having been frequently reported to the General Commanding that Confederate soldiers approach our lines dressed in our uniform, and that they have thus appeared in battle, and have even carried our colors, like savages, to deceive us, it is ordered that none so dressed shall receive, when captured, the rights of prisoners of war, and that, in battle, no quarter shall be given them. When captured singly, or in squads, prowling about our lines, they shall be deemed as spies, and treated accordingly. The General warns all officers and men under his command to be on their guard against these violators of the rules of civilized warfare. All patrols and foraging and scouting parties, and all troops on the march, are enjoined to arrest and examine all persons wearing our uniform, and, if found without lawful authority, to forward them at once to the Provost-Marshals of their commands for identification and investigation, and thence to the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, that they may be dealt with as they deserve.

II. All citizens and servants wearing the United States uniform, without written authority, will be arrested, stripped, and punished according to the nature of the offence. Quartermasters will at once make requisition for clothing to be issued to servants and employes not entitled to wear the uniform.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.
[Official.] HENRY STONE, Lieut. and A. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—Hereafter there shall be collected, by Provost-Marshals, for secret service and hospital fund, the following fees:

For each permit to buy cotton at any military post, whether as principal or agent, $100.

For each permit to trade at any military post where trade is not regulated by the civil authorities, $100.

The amount thus collected shall be reported and paid over by each local Provost-Marshal to the Provost-Marshal of his district at the time of making his weekly report, and by District Provost-Marshals reported and paid over to the Provost-Marshal-General at the time of making their semi-monthly report.

The Provost-Marshal General will pay over said fund to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, who will hold the same subject to the order of the General commanding the department.

Each local Provost-Marshal will keep a duplicate of all permits granted under this order, and will state in his report the name and residence of the party obtaining the permit and the date thereof.

All permits heretofore granted will be considered revoked, and the parties required to comply with the terms of this order.

The order is not to be construed to remove any restrictions imposed by previous orders.

By command of Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
IN THE FIELD, YOUNG'S POINT, La., Jan. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—Major-Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding Department of the Tennessee, hereby assumes immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburgh, and Department Headquarters will hereafter be with the expedition.

Army corps commanders will resume the immediate command of their respective corps, and will report to and receive orders direct from these headquarters.

As army corps, to be effective, should be complete in their organization, and ready at all times for any move they may be called on to make, without looking to department or other headquarters for anything more than the replenishing of their supplies, no changes or transfers will be made by department orders, unless absolutely necessary for the interests of the service.

The Thirteenth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND commanding, is charged with garrisoning the post of Helena, Arkansas, and any other point on the west bank of the river it may be necessary to hold south of that place.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Warning to the Copperheads.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS STATIONED AT CORINTH.

A letter from Corinth, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives the proceedings of a meeting of officers of the Illinois regiments stationed there, held on the nigh of the 30th ult., at which the following preamble and resolutions were *unanimously adopted*. The subsequent action of the rank and file on these resolutions is particularly worthy of note:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Our Government is now engaged in a struggle for perpetuation of every right dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men in its behalf, and

Whereas, We have beheld with feelings of sadness and deep regret, the bitter partisan spirit that is becoming dangerously vindictive and malicious in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the plans of the Federal authorities in their efforts to suppress this infamous rebellion; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That having pledged our most cherished earthly interests to the service of our common country, in this hour of national peril, we ask our friends and neighbors at home to lay aside all party jealousies and party animosities, and, as one man, stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures, in maintaining the authority and the dignity of the Government, and in unfurling again the glorious emblem of our nationality over every city and town of rebeldom.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender Gov. YATES and Adjt.-Gen. FULLER our warmest thanks for their untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the army which Illinois has sent to the field, and for their timely attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and we assure them of our steady and warm support in their efforts to maintain for Illinois the proud position of preëminent loyalty which she now occupies.

3. *Resolved*, That we watched the traitorous conduct of those members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, who, misrepresenting their constituencies, have been proposing a cessation of the war, avowedly to arrange terms of peace, but really to give time for the nearly exhausted rebels to recover their strength, and plotting to divest Gov. YATES of the rights and authority vested in him by our State Constitution and laws, and to them we calmly and firmly say:

> "*Beware of the terrible retribution that is falling upon your coadjutors at the South, and that, as your crime is ten fold blacker, will swiftly smite you with ten-fold horror, should you persist in your damnable deeds of treason.*"

4. *Resolved*, That in tendering our thanks to Gov. YATES, and assuring him of our cordial support in his efforts to crush this inhuman rebellion, we are deeply and feelingly in earnest. We have left to the protection of the laws he is to enforce, all that is dear to men—our wives, our children, our parents, our homes; and should the loathsome treason of the madmen who are trying to wrest from him a portion of his just authority, render it necessary, in his opinion, for us to return and crush out treason *there*, we will promptly obey a proper order so to do, for we despise a sneaking traitor in the rear much more than an open rebel in front.

5. *Resolved*, That we hold in detestation and will execrate any man who, in this struggle for our National life, offers factious opposition to either the National or State authorities, in their efforts or measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of this godless rebellion.

6. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all propositions for a cessation of hostilities or a compromise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered: "Return to loyalty and obedience to the laws, on a common level with other States of the Union, under the Constitution as our fathers made it.

A. L. CHETLAIN, Colonel Twelfth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Post;
W. M. BAIN, Colonel Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade;
P. E. BURKE, Colonel Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry;
JOHN S. WILCOX, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-second Illinois Infantry;
F. J. HURLBUT, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry;
A. J. BABCOCK, Colonel Seventh Illinois Infantry;
JOHN MERRILL, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry—Committee.
JESSE J. PHILIPS, Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Illinois, President of the Meeting.
T. W. TOTTEN, Adjutant Fiftieth Illinois, Secretary.

RESPONSES FROM THE SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Adjutant T. W. Letton, Secretary:

SIR: The resolutions were read on dress parade, and adopted by the men of this command by a unanimous vote—not a dissenting voice.

S. E. LAWYER,
Captain Commanding Seventh Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REG. ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The resolutions were read last evening to the enlisted men of the respective companies of my command, without any commissioned officer being present, and the First Sergeants have reported that the resolutions were approved and unanimously adopted, without a single dissenting voice. Your obedient servant,

JESSE J. PHILLIPS,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Ninth Ill. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting last evening were read at dress parade this afternoon, and they were unanimously adopted. The regiment which I have the honor to command can be depended upon to put down rebels in their front or traitors in their rear.

JAMES R. HUGUNIN,
Major Commanding Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The resolutions were read on dress parade this afternoon, and were unanimously adopted by all without a dissenting voice.

T. W. GAINIS,
Major Commanding Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

I have the honor to report that the Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, after listening attentively to the reading of the resolutions at dress parade, and without a word or comment from any one, adopted them unanimously, (with the exception of ten men,) as their sentiments.

E. A. BOWEN, Major.
Commanding Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Resolutions passed at the meeting of Illinois officers last night, were read to the Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry on dress parade to-night and heartily indorsed by every man in the regiment, and three hearty cheers given for them, Gov. YATES and the army.

E. FORSE, Major,
Commanding Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

From Arkansas.

GALLANT DASH AT BATESVILLE.

WEST PLAINS, Feb. 7, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

The dash on Batesville has accomplished all that was intended. Express is just received from Col. WARING, commanding my cavalry division. He drove MARMADUKE's forces out of Batesville the night of the 4th inst., killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners, among them Col. ADAMS.

Col. WARING says Capt. ROSA, Fourth Missouri cavalry, made the charge into Batesville most gallantly.

Such of the enemy as could not crowd into the ferry-boats swam the river.

MARMADUKE's entire force is on the other side, and the pickets were exchanging shots the morning of the 5th inst.

Col. WARING has remounted his men from the country. Of course, as the expedition was only intended as a reconnoissance and a foray, it has its full instructions to return carefully.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

A semi-annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, in the City Hall, Albany. Prof. J. BEAKLEY, of New-York City, President of the Society, was present, and occupied the Chair.

The following gentlemen were in attendance, viz: Dr. A. R. Wright, of Buffalo; Dr. P. P. Wells, Brooklyn; Dr. S. S. Guy, Brooklyn; Dr. D. H. Minton, Brooklyn; Prof. J. Beakley, New-York; Dr. H. Beakley, Peekskill; Dr. A. W. Cushing, Troy; Dr. W. S. Searle, Troy; Dr. H. M. Smith, New-York; Dr. E. A. Potter, Oswego; Dr. C. Dunham, Irvington; Dr. J. S. Delavan, Albany; Dr. A. P. Cook, Hudson; Dr. H. M. Paine, Clinton; Dr. B. F. Cornell, Moreau Station, Saratoga County; Dr. L. B. Wells, Utica; Dr. M. M. Gardner, Holland Patent, Oneida County; Dr. L. M. Pratt, Albany; Dr. H. D. Paine, Albany; Dr. E. D. Jones, Albany; Dr. D. Springsteed, Albany; Dr. T. T. Calkins, Coxsackie; Dr. Charles G. Clark, Troy.

The proceedings of the annual meeting having been read and approved, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That Drs. S. S. GUY, A. P. COOK, and H. M. SMITH, be appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The President briefly addressed the Society, giving an interesting account of the rapid growth and very gratifying prospects of the Homeopathic Medical College, in the City of New-York, and urged the appointment of a Committee to prepare and report for publication the past history and progress of the State Society.

Dr. WM. S. SEARLE read an able paper on "Reform in Homeopathic Pharmacy. The report elicited an animated and profitable discussion, which occupied a great part of the morning session.

On motion of Dr. P. P. WELLS, the report was accepted and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. S. B. BARLOW communicated a paper on "Epidemics," which, on motion of Dr. L. B. WELLS, was accepted and referred.

Dr. H. M. SMITH presented a report of "Drug Proving" by members of the New-York County Homeopathic Medical Society, which was also accepted and referred to the Publishing Committee.

Dr. H. M. SMITH presented a resolution inviting gentlemen present, who were not members, to participate in the deliberations of the Society. Adopted.

Dr. B. F. CORNELL stated that the honor of having initiated the movement which resulted in the formation of the State and County Societies belonged to the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New-York, and respectfully requested that at least two delegates and two permanent members be received as the representatives of that Society.

On motion, the subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Drs. P. P. WELLS, B. F. CORNELL and E. A. POTTER, which reported that the terms of membership were controlled by statute, not by members assembled, and recommended that, in recognition of the important services of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New-York, two permanent members of this Society be selected from its membership, at the earliest practicable time. The report was accepted.

Several reports were received from County Societies, when the Society adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a very able and interesting report, entitled "Homeopathy in Europe," was communicated by Drs. F. W. HUNT and D. D. SMITH.

The usual address, delivered by Dr. C. DUNHAM, was a masterly delineation of the Homeopathic theory of practice. A copy was requested for publication.

The next meeting will be held at Albany, on May 5.

GOVERNMENT STAMPS IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Esq., has addressed a letter to G. F. SANGSTON, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, in answer to inquiry, giving the following information in relation to the Government stamps required to be used for certain legal instruments. The Commissioner states: 1. That releases of mortgages are exempt from stamp duty. When, however, the Clerk issues a certificate to the effect that a release has been placed on record, or makes a certified copy thereof, such certificate must be stamped as provided in schedule B of the excise law. 2. That bills of sale are exempt. 3. That actions by consent are subject to stamp duty as original process. 4. That the bonds for the conveyance of land comes within the meaning of the second clause of schedule B, pertaining to bonds, and is therefore subject to a stamp duty of 25 cents. 5. That the forms of bonds named and numbered as in letter B, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, bonds to dissolve attachments, being bonds required in legal proceedings, are exempt from stamp duty. 6. Trustees' bonds come within the meaning of the first clause of the schedule pertaining to bonds for the due performance of official duties, and are, therefore, subject to 50 cents stamp duty. 7. The probate of a Justice of the Peace or other magistrate does not require a stamp duty.—*Baltimore Sun, Feb. 7.*

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—The St. Louis *Republican* states that on the 28th ult., the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Regiment, stationed at Frankfort, received an order to proceed to Nashville and join the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. ROSECRANS. Part of the regiment, comprising 200 men, refused to obey the order, and left town, carrying their arms and equipments with them. Instead, however, of going South to join the rebels, they dispersed to their homes, in some of the counties near the State Capital, where they were originally enlisted. A brigade of Free State troops was in Frankfort on the day of the demonstration, but made no effort to arrest the mutineers, because the brigade commander, Col. GILBERT, thought it prudent not to hazard a collision. Col. GRIGSBY, of the Twenty-fourth, was not in camp at the time of the occurrence, and is, of course, not responsible for the defection in his regiment. The President's Proclamation was alleged by the mutineers to be the cause of their desertion.

— Lieut.-Col. GODDARD, late Major and senior A. D. C., for gallant and valuable services, has been appointed by the President, upon recommendation of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut.-Col. GODDARD is a citizen of Cleveland, O. He is aged 25 years. He entered the service in April, 1861, and took rank some time after as First Lieutenant. He served as such on the Staff of Gen. ROSECRANS, at the battles of Iuka and Corinth, both as A. D. C. and A. A. A. G. When Gen. ROSECRANS was assigned to command the Department of the Cumberland, Lieut.-Col. GODDARD was appointed senior A. D. C., with rank of Major; but his experience and capacity made him almost indispensable in the department of the Adjutant-General, in which he is now Chief. Maj. C. R. THOMPSON, a youth of less than 23, for services in the field, takes rank now as senior A. D. C.

—An order issued by Gen. ROSECRANS, under date of Murfreesboro, Jan. 20, looks as if the embargo upon the exchange of prisoners had been removed. It designates Vicksburgh and Aiken's Landing as the points where prisoners are to be delivered, and concludes thus:

> "No Confederate officers or soldiers captured by this army, that may be paroled or set at liberty without proper delivery, as provided in the cartel, will be claimed as prisoners of war, and proper subjects of exchange. No United States officers or soldiers so captured, paroled and set at liberty, without proper delivery, as provided in the cartel, will be considered as prisoners of war, and proper subjects of exchange, but will be immediately ordered back to duty, such parole being a violation of the terms of the cartel. An attempt on the part of the capturing party thus to force delivery to their own advantage forfeits their right to hold the prisoners."

—Mrs. MARY OWENS has just returned from the army to her home in Huntingdon County, Pa., wearing the uniform which she has sported for several months. Mrs. OWENS, it seems, enlisted in the company which her husband had previously joined. She had married him secretly and against her father's wishes, and determined to follow his fortunes wherever they might lead. She accompanied her husband to the field, and in the first battle which took place saw him struck down dead while fighting by her side. She was in the service altogether eighteen months, took part in three battles, and was wounded twice, first in the face above the right eye, and then in the arm, which required her to be taken to the hospital, where she confessed the deception, and was discharged. Mrs. O. is described as a woman of considerable beauty, and is said to be the heroine of the neighborhood in which she resides.

—HUMPHREY MARSHALL's guerrillas are committing further depredations in Bath County, Ky., and the adjacent mountain regions. The jailer of Bath County informs the Lexington *Observer* that MARSHALL has a mountain camp about 21 miles from Owingsville, whence his men make frequent descents. About 250 of these depredators entered Owingsville on the night of the 1st, and stripped two boot and shoe stores; even taking baby shoes. They also stole all the quilts and about one hundred of the best horses in the neighborhood. They have also murdered several persons. The jailer, in common with nearly all the Union men in the district, has been compelled to fly. The proprietor of the Olympian Springs is also among the refugees. The presence of a military force is greatly needed, as nearly all the fighting men have joined the army.

—The following certificate has been given to contrabands in Arkansas by Gen. GORMAN:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT EAST ARKANSAS,
Jan. —, 1863.

By virtue of a Proclamation of the President of the United States, issued Jan. 1, 1863, declaring forever free and exempting from involuntary service all persons held to servitude in certain States of the United States, one of which is the State of Arkansas, I do hereby declare, and these presents are to certify, that ———, heretofore held as a slave in the State of Arkansas, is hereby forever freed from all obligations to render involuntary service to any person whomsoever. By order of Brig.-Gen. GORMAN.

—Gen. J. A. LOGAN, of the Third Division of Gen. GRANT's army, has written a card denying the assertion that he refused to allow his division to go upon transports to go down to Vicksburgh until they had been paid. He says: "I have never, since in the United States service, refused to obey any orders from a superior officer, nor do I now propose to do so. No transports have arrived for my command, nor have I had any orders to move anywhere, as yet. I am now, and so is my command, ready to go anywhere, or perform any service, that we are required to do for the benefit of our country."

—An elaborate article, written by Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, appears in the Danville (Ky.) *Review* for December. It discusses "negro Slavery and the civil war," and in it Dr. BRECKINRIDGE protests against the proclamation policy of the President, declaring it unconstitutional, uncalled for, inexpedient and dangerous. He also proclaims his unalterable devotion to the cause of the American Union, and his faith in the overthrow of the rebellion.

—Winchester (Va.) was greatly excited on Feb. 7 by the seizure by "bushwhackers" of a stage and passengers. It was recaptured by five companies of National cavalry, who also took prisoners two of Sergt.-Maj. TIMBERLAKE's guerrillas, who seized the stage, and killed a third.

—The Chicago papers express great indignation at the want of respect with which the remains of the late Col. STEWART, Gen. MCCLERNAND's Chief of Cavalry, have been treated. The corpse lay for five days in the railroad depot at Chicago, and it was in a rough coffin, the lid of which had been split, so that the features could be seen.

—Rebel prisoners from Murfreesboro continue to arrive at Nashville in squads. A number reached that city on Feb. 3, and among them were Col. CLINTON DOUGLAS, of Sumner County, Tenn., four Captains and four Lieutenants, the remainder being non-commissioned officers and privates. Col. DOUGLAS, a Captain, and a Lieutenant, belonged to WHEELER's Cavalry.

—The Rev. J. P. WILMER, formerly of Philadelphia, was arrested at Washington on Feb. 12. He came North on the flag-of-truce-boat, ostensibly on his way to Europe, to procure bibles for the Southern Confederacy. But having on his person letters of introduction to MASON and SLIDELL, he was arrested by the Provost-Marshal, and is now detained.

—The Western Sanitary Commission was obliged to make a special appeal to the citizens of St. Louis for money, food and clothing for the two hundred rebel prisoners who took the oath of allegiance a few days since and were released.

—It is stated that preparations are making at the Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh, Penn.,) Works for casting a 20-inch gun. This gun will weigh in the rough nearly 100,000 pounds, and will throw a solid shot weighing 1,000 pounds.

Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, of Maine, has written a letter to show that he acted from purely disinterested and patriotic motives in recommending Mr. T. J. SOUTHARD as a proper person to charter vessels for the Banks Expedition.

—Major-Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, of Illinois, has been assigned to the command of the division lately commanded by Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, who was wounded in the recent attack on Vicksburgh.

—The New-Bedford *Standard* says that Mr. J. W. GRACE is about to commence the enlistment of a company of the colored inhabitants of that city for garrison duty during the war.

—The *Jacob Strader*, one of the largest vessels on the Ohio River, has reached Nashville laden with stores.

—Information has been recived at Washington of the safe arrival of the iron-clad *Patapsco* at Beaufort.

THE SANGAMON.—The new iron Monitor *Sangamon*, built at Chester, went into commission yesterday, and was expected to sail during the evening for Fortress Monroe. Her crew, consisting of 19 seamen, 10 ordinary seamen, 18 landsmen, 2 boys, 3 first-class firemen and 7 coal-heavers, making a total of 69, were taken from the Navy-yard to Chester in a tug-boat. Capt. GUEST, the Commander of the *Sangamon*, the Commandant at the Navy-yard, and several other naval officers were on board the tug. On reaching Chester, the iron-clad moved out into the stream and anchored. Capt. GUEST then took charge of the Monitor, and, after the men had been called together, addressed them in a brief and patriotic speech. The wharves in front of the yard where the iron-clad was built, were crowded with citizens of Chester, who were anxious to see the *Sangamon* leave for her destination.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 10.*

PERSONAL.

—Nicholas Longworth, who died at Cincinnati on Feb. 10, was born in Newark, N. J., on Jan. 16, 1782, and consequently was a few days over 80 years of age at the time of his decease. He acted for several years in the capacity of clerk in the store of an elder brother who then lived in South Carolina; but the climate did not agree with his health, and at the age of 21 years he emigrated to Cincinnati, then almost a frontier settlement, where he fitted himself for the bar under the instructions of Jacob Bennet, at that time universally acknowledged to be one of the ablest lawyers in the northwestern territory. Convinced that Cincinnati would ultimately become one of the chief commercial centres of the West, he invested all his scanty savings in land, and after 25 years, spent in the practice of his profession, retired, that he might give his entire time to the management of his property, which had by that time become quite extensive. Mr. Longworth's attention was turned to the cultivation of the vine at a very early period. As long ago as 1828 he laid the foundation of his extensive vineyards in the vicinity of Cincinnati, which now cover upward of 200 acres. The wine manufactured there has attained quite a wide celebrity. In the City of Cincinnati, also, Mr. Longworth had a wine-house where he received the raw juice from the vine-dresser and converted it into wine. Mr. Longworth had an extensive reputation as a general horticulturist. His experiments on the sexual character of the strawberry were so successful as to give his name to one of the best seedlings.

—Hon. Nathan Hale, Editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, whose death has already been announced, was born in West Hampton, Mass., on Aug. 16, 1784. He received his name from his father's brother, the patriot spy of the Revolution. He was graduated at Williams College in 1804, and studied law at Troy, N. Y., where he would probably have entered upon his chosen profession, had he not been appointed teacher of mathematics in Exeter Academy. Here he made the acquaintance of the late Alexander H. Everett, also an instructor there, whose sister he married Sept. 5, 1816, having meanwhile, in 1810, removed to Boston where in due time he had been admitted a member of the Suffolk bar. His editorship of the *Advertiser* began March 1, 1814, but found time amid the pressing duties of that position, to take a deep interest in very many public enterprises of great importance. He served in both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts at various periods, was a member of the Convention for the revision of the State Constitution in 1820 and 1853, and was prominently connected with the Worcester Railroad for several years. In 1853 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University. Politically he was successively a Federalist, a Whig and a Free Soiler.

PERSONAL.

—The New-Orleans *Delta* tells this story: "Some time ago a planter up the coast sold his sugar and cotton to a gentleman of this city, amounting in value to $4,600. The gentleman paid him in cash, and left the purchased produce on his plantation, to be called for at some future time. The guerrillas getting wind of the transaction, visited the plantation and destroyed the property. A day or two since the gentleman who had purchased and paid for the articles happened to be passing the plantation on a steamer. The boat stopped for a few moments to wood, and while detained there, the planter came aboard, and refunded the money. This was an honorable action, and worthy the loyal Creole population of Louisiana. He was not legally bound to return the money, as the property had been left on the plantation at the risk of the purchaser; but in the eyes of the honorable gentleman such a course would not have been honest, and his conscience would never have been quiet while he had the money in his pocket for the cotton and sugar destroyed by the guerrillas.

Other Bills Before the Legislature.

HARBOR DEFENCE.

Senator MURPHY's bill, providing for the protection of the harbor of New-York against invasion, provides as follows:

SEC. 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the use, and to be reimbursed by the United States at its pleasure, with such rate of interest as it may deem proper, the same to be expended in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. The Governor of the State of New-York, the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Comptroller, are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners, and are authorized to purchase cannon, provide submarine batteries, and take such other measures with the assent and under the direction of the Secretary of War, as they may deem necessary to aid the General Government in protecting the harbor of New-York against immediate attack by any iron-clad or other vessels in the service of persons or States in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 3. Authorizes and requests the Governor to communicate with the Executive Department of the United States to give effect to the act and secure reimbursement to the State of moneys expended under the act.

SEC. 4. Authorizes and directs the State Comptroller to borrow the said $500,000, or so much as necessary, at 6 per cent. interest, principal payable within twenty years, at discretion of Commissioners of Canal Fund, or immediately upon reimbursement of the whole or part by the General Government.

Senator HARDIN's bill amending the Code of Procedure, provides the following amendment to section 395:

> "A party examined by an adverse party, as in this Charter provided, may be examined on his own behalf, subject to the same rules of examination as other witnesses. But if he testify to any new matter not responsive to the inquiries put to him by the adverse party, or necessary to explain or qualify his answers thereto, or discharge where his answers would charge himself, such adverse party may offer himself as a witness on his own behalf in respect to such new matter, subject to the same rules of examination as other witnesses, and shall be so received."

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Annual Appropriation bill reported in the Assembly by Mr. DEPEW makes the following appropriations:

FROM THE REVENUE OF THE GENERAL FUND.

Executive Department	$13,850 00
Court of Appeals and Supreme Court	137,000 00
Attorney-General's Office	9,550 00
Secretary of State's Office	12,200 00
Comptroller's Office	18,750 00
Treasurer's Office	7,000 00
Land Office	2,000 00
Department of Public Instruction	7,300 00
Engineer and Surveyor's Office	11,850 00
Banking Department	30,000 00
Insurance Department	10,000 00
State Assessors (each Assessor)	1,500 00
State Prisons (exclusive of salaries and expenses of superintendence	276,350 00
Insane Convicts	14,600 00
Military Expenses	300,000 00
Interest on State Debt	36,789 00

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution	41,250 00
For the "Radii"	3,000 00
For interest on the debt of the Institution.	13,356 00
New-York Blind Institution	30,000 00
Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	24,000 00
Western House of Refuge	25,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	18,000 00
Female Academy of Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville	7,500 00
Incorporated State Hospitals, (except in New-York,) including Woman's Hospital and Infirmary, New-York; St. Mary's, Rochester, and General and Lying-in Hospitals, Buffalo	25,000 00
Thomas Orphan Asylum	1,000 00
Incorporated Orphan Asylums, (except Leake and Watts)	40,000 00

FROM GENERAL FUND DEBT SINKING FUND.

Interest on General Fund State Debt	359,744 41
Indian Annuities	7,361 67

FROM FREE SCHOOL FUND.

For support of schools	1,200,000 00

FROM U. S. DEPOSIT FUND.

For schools and academies	256,500 00

FROM COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

For schools and academies	160,700 00

Besides other minor appropriations.

CLARK's bill relative to insolvent debtors, provides that any citizen of this State may present a petition, verified by his oath, to any County Judge or Justice of the Supreme Court in the County in which he resides, setting forth his insolvency and praying that he may be discharged from his debts on making an assignment of all his property, such petition to be accompanied by a schedule of his property and debts; whereupon, the said Justice shall order the publication of the notice of the application in not less than two papers published in the County of the residence of such petitioner, and send a written or printed notice to each creditor to appear within twelve weeks with a specification of his claim, and to show cause, if any exists, why the applicant should not be discharged. At the time of hearing, the applicant is to make a full and complete assignment of all his effects, and after investigation, if nothing is produced in evidence to impeach his statement, he is to be discharged from his debts. Gives creditor the same power to present a petition for insolvency as the debtor. Immediately after the decree of the Court the assignee appointed by the Court shall close up the insolvent's affairs, and the proceeds be divided *pro rata* among the creditors.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 15, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ THE TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 6th of February by the arrival at this port last evening of the steamship *Empire City*. The news is important as showing that the work of preparation is now complete, and that we may expect soon to hear a good account of Gen. BANKS' army. The troops, after a month's drilling, were in a condition to take the field, and it was believed that the first movement would be to clean out the Lafourche district entirely of the rebels, who are known to have returned since the withdrawal of Gen. WEITZELL'S forces from the Bayou Teche to Thibodeauville. A fishing smack had been seized on Lake Pontchartrain, having on board a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, and a number of letters from persons in New-Orleans to persons prominent in the rebel Government. Gen. BANKS was taking measures to have the writers arrested. The three clergymen—Drs. LECOCK, FULTON and GOODRICH—sent North by Gen. BUTLER, had returned to New-Orleans, but refusing to take the oath of allegiance, had not been allowed to land. It was reported from above that the water in the cut-off of Vicksburgh had been increased in depth, so as to allow the passage of a small steamer; but this report probably grows out of the fact of the ram *Queen of the West* being below the batteries.

A dispatch from Vicksburgh, dated the 5th inst., states that on the Thursday previous, a force from MCARTHUR'S division, was sent to Richmond, La., and captured the telegraph office at Tallula, La., with a large number of dispatches, and destroyed several miles of wire. This line extended from Lake Providence to Tallula, and was used to telegraph the names of steamers passing down the river. Just in front of Richmond they had a skirmish with rebel cavalry over a deep bayou, and had one man severely wounded. The following Saturday the same force visited Richmond and shelled the town, driving the rebel cavalry out of it in considerable confusion. Six men crossed the bayou on rafts and entered the town, when they were fired upon by rebels concealed in houses, and compelled to retreat. The town was subsequently shelled, and the houses whence the firing proceeded destroyed. The rebels have placed heavily loaded barges outside the steamer *Vicksburgh*, to protect her from the butting propensities of our Southdown rams.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry adjourned *sine die* yesterday, having been in session sixty-seven working days. The finding will not be made public until it has been submitted to the President as Commander-in-Chief.

The extracts from the rebel press, which we publish this morning, will be read with interest. They embrace a detailed account of the late affair of the rams off Charleston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Military Committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the facts, without any recommendation. A bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to enlarge the canal, and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, was reported back from the Military Committee. The bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government was considered, and after some amendment was passed. The bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal was taken up, but it was postponed after a brief debate, and the Senate, after an executive session, adjourned.

In the House, the case of JENNINGS PIGGOT, claiming a seat as Representative from North Carolina, was reported adversely upon by the Committee on Elections. A bill to establish a Navy-yard at St. Louis was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee on Elections, against J. B. MCLOUD, as member from the Second Congressional District of Virginia; also, the report adverse to W. W. WINN, the contestant, were adopted. The report adverse to JOHN B. RODGERS, claiming a seat from Tennessee, was also adopted. The case of LEGRAND BYINGTON, contesting the seat of Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, was decided adversely to the former. Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, asked but did not obtain leave to request from the Select Committee a bill providing for a postal and military railroad between Washington and New-York. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered and amended, but not definitely acted upon. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to limit the number of Notaries Public in all the counties of the State, was reported favorably; also a bill relative to the acknowledgment of written instruments by persons residing in foreign countries. The General Bounty Tax bill was reported complete, ordered to a third reading, and subsequently passed. The Select Committee of last Session, on the manufacture of salt, was called upon to report immediately.

In the Assembly, the bill to divide the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn, and to create a new ward, was reported favorably; also the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy for the State. Notice was given of a bill to authorize a horse railroad in the Chenango Valley; also of a bill to improve the navigation of the East River, and another to restore the General Banking and Lien laws. Among the bills introduced was one to appropriate an annual sum for five years out of the literature fund; to establish at Oswego a school for training primary teachers; one to legalize taxation in any town in the State, in the past or future, for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one to divide the Ninth Ward and create a new ward in Brooklyn; one to provide for the protection of cities in matters relating to city railroads, (sent to the Railroad Committee;) and one to provide for the construction of a railroad in Cortlandt and other streets. A preamble and concurrent resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to defeat the Negro Soldier bill, were laid over. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an explosion occurred on board the new Government iron-clad steamer *Keokuk*, lying at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, whereby four of the men employed on board of her were instantly killed, and another was so seriously scalded that it is believed he cannot recover. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, upon the bodies of the four unfortunate men. The verdict of the jury decides that the occurrence was purely accidental.

We have advices from Mexico to the 20th ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French, contrary to the reports which have before reached us by way of Havana, had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress in Puebla for their reception—new works of defence having been thrown up at all points.

The trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN, for the murder of THOS. BYRNES, which commenced on Monday last in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, terminated yesterday in a verdict of "not guilty."

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, generally, on Saturday; prices favored sellers. The principal sales of Provisions were those of Bacon, Lard, Butter, and Cheese, which were buoyant; Pork and Beef were firm, though not very active. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Tobacco were in good request, as were likewise Leather and Tobacco. Hides, Metals, and Wool were less freely dealt in. Whisky was quite brisk, but at reduced rates. Groceries were sparingly inquired for. Cotton was very quiet, and declining. Freights were less active. There were 527 vessels of all classes in port.

Let's Go to Pieces.

Is this really to be the cry? Shall we throw thought and care to the dogs, while things generally topple down upon our heads? Is it an earthquake that is rumbling? or is the foundation on which the fabric of Government rests turning into quicksand? No matter; some folks have got an idea that their *rights* are in danger unless the Government is thoroughly shaken into a sense of its weakness, or unless it feels the very ground on which it has hitherto firmly stood sinking from beneath its feet, and calls in despair for help upon the unshakable dominions and powers established at Albany and Trenton, and humbly begs to be propped up again on any conditions. Let the earth shake, then, so only this result be produced. Let us go to pieces, that we may be great and free—each piece for itself. Hand in hand, let the sisterhood of States, in a bacchanalian frenzy, dance one final round together, till heads swim, and fingers unclasp, and the whole set tumble to the ground. It must be confessed that this is a somewhat mixed figure of speech, but it would not suit the occasion were it coherent.

We began with the idea that it was only Washington that was to come down, while Albany sat unmoved on her own hills, but we end with every seat of Government prostrate. For that will certainly be the end of it. The stouter you are for State sovereignty now, the weaker will State sovereignty prove when the end comes, and you look round for something stable in the universal clash and overthrow of authorities and institutions. When national chaos comes, you are not going to revert to an Empire State, and a Keystone State, and a Granite State. These are not the original elements into which things will be resolved. These grand limbs of the national body had their growth in the unity of the whole system; the heart of a great nation sent its pulsations of life throughout these well-proportioned members. Sympathizing with each other, increasing with mutually imparted vigor, they grew into that very prosperity and power wherein each finds it possible to forget its dependence, and to dream of being complete in itself. A vainer dream never sported with the brain of a sleeper, to render the waking contrast more appalling. Let the people of this country be thrown back into their original elements; let them be broken up into separate communities; let each State be compelled to prove itself a nation; let the stern necessity be laid upon each of looking out for itself in the general scramble, and the strength of each one must inevitably be reduced to a point not far above that at which it stood when these component parts of our system were organized into one great whole. The population and the vast structures of public utility may for a while remain, but; for the maintenance of its rights and the protection of its citizens, New-York or Pennsylvania will shrink down to Powers not rated yet on any political scale.

In all this we speak of immediate results; results, however, that may outlast our lifetime. The state of things might mend sooner, perhaps, than the gloominess of the prospect would incline us to believe. But the gloom would be dense enough, and its duration long enough to hinder our drawing much comfort from anticipations that reach beyond it. Looking upon the component parts of our country, even in its present distracted condition, the miserable certainty is forced upon us that disintegration is destruction. New-York is Imperial, because it is one with Maine and Texas; Pennsylvania, Keystone, because the grand arch that spans a continent meets in it; and the State that symbolizes New-England, Granite, because so much of its reliable material underlies the huge structure reared thereon. If there be anything in them, it is from their cohesion. If we want to lose this, and whatever substantial benefits are thus indicated, we have only to go to pieces according to the schemes, the result of which our Northern Secessionists regard with apparently little hesitation.

It is amazing how little sensitive the masses of the people are to the threatenings of this calamity. We are not conjuring up false alarms. It would be a worse than silly part to find out bugbears in the presence of the terrible realities that every one of us sees and feels for himself. But while the great events, on which we have been so long expectant, move slowly, there has been a quick shifting of minor parts, and adjustment of details, in preparation for figures that may soon try to take possession of the stage. It is well to be warned; and what more significant warning could there be than the insane talk that grows too common around us—the daily increasing avowal of secession sympathies, and the levity with which the success of the disorganizers is discussed? Do men realize what all this means?

Breaking Down of Slavery.

JOHN VAN BUREN, in his speech, on Tuesday evening, conceded that the Proclamation of Emancipation "does nothing but what any General commanding the army might do." This is more of a concession than most of his coadjutors in the Democratic ranks would make. It admits to the full that which the friends of the Proclamation claim, viz.: that a General commanding an army has the right to declare all the slaves within his reach free. Not of course that they will be so in fact until his military power can be brought to bear upon the slaves and their masters, but that when it is brought to bear the relation of Slavery is destroyed. It is wonderful that any one should really argue—as so many have—that this proceeding is unlawful. Slavery is a state of suppressed war—and that statement alone is sufficient to show that a General who is making war has the right to deliver from that condition those who are forcibly kept in it by those upon whom he is making war. The deliverance of a conquered people has always been a powerful weapon with those who fought with their conquerors. And that the people are scattered over the land instead of being collected together into one province, cannot make the slightest difference as to the law of war in the matter.

Now, the President, acting as Commander-in-Chief, has declared that this state of suppressed war shall cease in certain regions; and, as fast as the armies of the United States penetrate those regions, just so fast this Proclamation of his will take effect. As to his right to make such a declaration, Mr. VAN BUREN'S ground is, and it is clearly correct, that "any General commanding the army might do it." Surely the Commander-in-Chief has the right to do as much as his subordinates, in his more extended sphere, and thus to lay down the rule of action for all his subordinates.

This question has recently been the subject of a judicial determination. Whether Mr. VAN BUREN had read the decision before he made his speech, we do not know, but his view and that of the Court agreed perfectly, and the decision is entitled to more regard, perhaps, in that it is the decision of a Court, not in New-England, whose fanaticism on this subject is well known to all readers of the *Express*, but in Missouri. The question came up in a rather singular way, but it came up squarely and was squarely decided. A colored man who had been a slave in Arkansas, was convicted in St. Louis of grand larceny, which is punished by the laws of Missouri with not more than thirty-nine lashes, if the offender is a slave, but with several years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary if he is free. The State's Attorney called upon the Court to sentence the prisoner to the Penitentiary, as being free under the Proclamation, while the counsel for the prisoner claimed that he was still a slave and must be whipped.

And thereupon the Court, citing from VATTEL and others, as to the laws of war, comes to the conclusion that the President had the right to issue the Proclamation, and that by virtue of that Proclamation the prisoner was made free; and, says the Court, "Being once a free man, he is forever a free man; for I know of no power of law by which a man, being once emancipated, can be again mancipated."

We are very glad to have the Courts decide in this way, because our people are wisely trained so to respect the law that the decision of a legal tribunal is of great weight with them upon points where there is discussion. It is true that where a decision is rendered in favor of a principle which would sustain injustice and iniquity, the Courts, as well as everything else, have to give way before the sense of justice in the popular heart; but where the decision of the law comes bringing with it justice and right, it is a bulwark from behind which it is hard to drive the people. It is a singular coincidence that this first decision in favor of the Proclamation should have come from St. Louis, where FREMONT issued a similar Proclamation, and that it should have been given in a Slave State, and not only in a Slave State, but in that very Slave State whence originated the Dred Scott decision, that hideous stain upon the judicial history of our country. This decision does not make just now a tithe of the stir throughout the land that that one did; but just as surely as right is more powerful and more cherished by man than wrong, so surely the words of this decision, "I know of no power of law by which a man, being once emancipated, can be again enslaved," will live in the memories of men when the atrocious statement that a negro had "no rights which a white man was bound to respect" is utterly forgotten, or only raked up by those who may be curious in the [illegible] wrought out by Slavery.

SOMEWHAT INCONSISTENT.—It is a curious fact that those who have heretofore been most opposed to "fighting for the negro," and most denunciatory of the war because, as they said, "the niggers ought to fight their own battles," are now the foremost in opposing the enlistment of negroes in the army. If LOUIS NAPOLEON can garrison Vera Cruz with negroes, without compromising French military honor, why cannot Mr. LINCOLN also garrison Charleston with a black brigade?

The Christian Commission Meeting.

The great meeting at the Academy of Music on last Sunday night had some significant features worthy of remark. In numbers, enthusiasm, and blended patriotic and Christian sentiment, it stands alone among the great gatherings of the war. There have been great war meetings and great political meetings; but the element which takes hold of the strongest and holiest principles of our nature found expression in the utterances and emotions of Sunday evening. Patriotism, philanthropy and religion met together.

One of the gentlemen of high civil position on the platform remarked that no assemblage in the country, since the great popular gathering in Union-square, in April, 1861, had furnished such a demonstration of *loyalty* as was witnessed in the Academy. It was not partisanship, but Christian fealty to Government, positively expressed, whatever might be its bearing on factions, large or small. In the highest sense, it was avowed Christian loyalty, as opposed to treason, North or South.

Another feature of the occasion was the manifestation of Christian charity. The material wants of our soldiers, in the battle-field and in the camp, were recognized; and the illustrations were most affecting of the methods in which the Commission performed its part in meeting them. But the special scope of the Commission was defined to be the care of the intellectual and spiritual wants of our citizen soldiery—employing material charity, chiefly, as a means to this end, and thus leaving to the Sanitary Commission the work of supplying the physical necessities of the army. The diffusion of healthful reading-matter, the utterance of Christian words, kindly offices to the sick and wounded, and kindred charitable labors, were proclaimed to be the distinctive objects of this organization.

Few organizations have come before the public under better auspices. It meets a felt want. It is under the control of some of our most prudent and energetic citizens. It has the best facilities for the economical carrying out of its plans. It has already received the self-prompted expression of confidence of the most conservative of our charitable institutions, in the largest single donation of the Scriptures ever made by the American Bible Society. Our Life Insurance companies are moving to aid its funds. Our liberal merchants are giving their thousands to its treasury. The Army and Navy will soon feel its power as a timely and beneficent agency for alleviating some of the miseries and restraining some of the evils of the camp and the forecastle. It was not without a purpose that Gen. BURNSIDE, when giving his cordial indorsement of a scheme whose practical benefits he had observed on the battle-field, intimated that great battles were impending, when the powers of this and like agencies would be tested to their utmost.

The Prussian Monarch and His Policy.

The King of Prussia and the Prussian Chambers are again face to face, and everything indicates that the strife of the last session will be renewed with ten-fold bitterness in this. A King who has once wielded the sceptre of despotism, can seldom brook to descend to the condition of a Constitutional Monarch. Rather than do so, the second of the STUARTS died on the scaffold, and the last of them forfeited the triple crown of the Isles, and the present representative of the House of Brandenburgh seems to be as obstinate and as determined to brave the worst, as either of those ill-fated personages. Both the letter and the spirit of the Prussian law are against him, and yet he persists in his infatuated course. During the recess, his principal employment was invoking laudatory addresses from the Reactionary and Absolutist party, or laboring to stifle the national purpose, and to silence all expression of popular sentiment. One instance of the regal contempt for every show of constitutionalism is now much talked of in Prussia. It is customary with the municipality of Berlin to present an Address of Congratulation to the King, on New-Year's day. But as the old year waned, WILLIAM became uneasy. Aware of the liberal proclivities of that body, and not wanting to hear unpleasant truths from them, he ordered Count EULENBURG, his Minister of the Interior, to intimate to the President of the Corporation that if a *draft* of the contemplated address was not forwarded for his perusal, the address would not be received. Instead of the required draft, however, the Count got the address itself, coupled with the request that he would transmit it to his master. Now, reluctant as the Minister felt to discharge this mission, he nevertheless did not like to assume the responsibility of declining it, and so the obnoxious address was presented to his serene Majesty, who, having failed to awe the Berliners into courtliness, found himself obliged to entertain and answer the unwelcome document. But, though the general tenor of the address was laudatory, the temper of the King was sorely tried by the admonitions of these audacious municipals. They warned him to "eschew the path which ends in revolution, and to tread in that which leads to reconciliation and peace." This was, in effect, a formal censure of the past conduct of the King. WILLIAM, however, did not throw the address into the fire after reading it, but in his reply he expressed "his determination to persist in carrying out those measures which he deemed essential to the welfare of the State, in despite of the fact that he was misunderstood by the Nation." This explicit declaration on his part, leaves no room for doubt as to his future policy, no ground for hoping that he will walk in the way of "reconciliation and peace." He has evidently made up his mind to enter into no compromise with the representatives of the people. He will augment his army and levy taxes to support it, in defiance of the Lower Chamber, and by virtue of his prerogative, at a time when even FRANCIS JOSEPH has been giving proof of his respect for constitutional government, by suffering the Reichsrath to cut down the ministerial estimates, and by reducing, at their suggestion, the military force of his empire.

But the reckless and despotic policy of the Prussian King goes much further than this. In order to turn the attention of the people from the constitutional questions at issue between him and his Parliament, and to make it appear to them that the success of his schemes is essential to Prussian independence, he has been attempting to patch up some sort of a German war.

The Diet of the Germanic Confederation has long been troubled by the struggles of Austria and Prussia for supremacy, and each has endeavored to add to its influence in the Council by intriguing with the minor States. Until lately the contest was carried on amicably, and neither of these formidable rivals thought of converting the counter-plots of the other into a *casus belli*. Yet there always remained ground for crimination and recrimination between them, and now that King WILLIAM wanted a pretext for a fuss, the opportunity was too good to be lost. Accordingly Herr VON BISMARK, His Majesty's Foreign Minister, was instructed to call on Count KAROLYI, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, and to remonstrate with him, in menacing language, on the coquetting of the Kaiser with the petty Deutsche Powers. The Prussian Minister discharged his mission with the zeal of a man who was no less anxious than his master to try to escape out of impending difficulties. Whether the Kaiser will gratify them is hard to tell, but there can be no doubt that WILLIAM and Herr VON BISMARK would not hesitate to expose all Germany to the calamities of civil war, rather than succumb to the Parliamentary representatives of the nation. Should the Kaiser, however, keep his temper, and disregard the offensive terms of the remonstrance, the bellicose Monarch and his Minister will be disappointed of their philanthropic object, and will be driven to try some other stratagem to break the ranks of the phalanx arrayed against them in the Lower Chamber, and who have now under consideration the draft of an address to their Sovereign, in which they denounce the illegal acts of his Government, and declare that peace at home and power abroad can only be secured to Prussia by a return to the principles of the constitution. But Prussia is likely to see more stormy times than the present, ere such a concession will be made by her obstinate and despotic King.

"FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEFUL."—Several of our City cotemporaries owe an apology to Mr. SEWARD. They have represented him as being guilty of an atrocious libel upon the Nation. This representation of theirs may have sprung out of an error of the types, but though that excuses their intention, it leaves the charge still standing against him. Mr. SEWARD, in his letter to Mr. DAYTON, of Feb. 5, after sundry remarks on the political organization of this country, proceeded to say that our people "are a *pure* Democracy." But the *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, and the *Herald* represent him as styling our people "*a peace Democracy*." They could hardly have put more untrue words in Mr. SEWARD'S mouth, as describing the present attitude of the Democratic Republic.

In a domestic sense, to charge the people with being a "peace Democracy," is to charge them with being indorsers of treason and rebellion—with having no voice of cheer for those who fight for their country, but plaudits for those fighting against it—who care nothing for the National honor, nothing for the memories of the Fathers, for the pride of our own generation, or for the hopes of the future; men in whom party selfishness has killed out all patriotism, as thistles kill out all beneficent growths. A peace Democracy, indeed! The name of "Peace Democrat" is as sure to be branded with infamy in the future as that of "Tory" has been, ever since the time of the Revolution.

Let our neighbors who have so misrepresented Mr. SEWARD make haste to redress their error.

A SOLDIER AND PATRIOT.—Gen. ROSECRANS used to belong to the Democratic party; but he has also demonstrated by his career that he belongs to the grander party of patriotism. He has shown this both by his sword and by his pen.

It seems that while lying with his army in front of the rebel lines, training his soldiers for the coming day of battle, he has heard of the labors of the peace traitors in his rear; and he has taken the occasion of a response to a resolution of thanks to him and his army passed by the Legislature of Ohio, to give his opinion of these rebel sympathizers. He is amazed, he says, that any one could think of "peace on any terms." "*He who entertains the sentiment*," says Gen. Rosecrans, "*is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men.*" These are the words of an honest and a gallant patriot-soldier. They are words of true conservatism. They are the key-note of national existence. They embody a sentiment worthy of the unflinching pen of Iuka and Murfreesboro.

But though determined to fight to a glorious end this war of Freedom and Union, Gen. ROSECRANS, like every true patriot, looks joyfully forward to the dawning of the blessed days of peace. He closes his letter by "Hoping that the time may speedily come when, the power of the perfidious and cruel tyrant of this rebellion having been overthrown, *a peace may be laid on the broad foundations of National Unity and Equal Justice to all, under the Constitution and the Laws.*"

It is language such as this that is used everywhere by the army, by officers and men—unyielding war until the rebellion is crushed, and then National Unity and Equal Justice under the Constitution. The platform is broad enough for the whole country. It is only through its first article that we can ever realize the closing hope expressed by Gen. ROSECRANS and felt by every patriot.

THE LESSONS OF WAR.

A Glance at the Other Side of the Picture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Peace at any price," is now the motto of the Submissionists. The danger of temporal ruin, the certainty of eternal disgrace, are nothing to them. When, in the Spring of 1861, the English journalists half prophesied that we should give up everything without a struggle, half advised us to do so lest a worse thing befall us, we spurned their words as a foul libel on our people. But it is now evident that they were only guilty of imperfect generalization. They argued from the Americans they knew, and they knew some Submissionists.

For the accomplishment of their traitorous and ruinous plans, these intestine enemies rely on the support of that well-disposed but not very far-seeing class who are so impressed by the evils of war, that they can see only the dark side of our prospects. The moment is favorable to them. Sixty days, and more than nine times sixty days have elapsed, and the war is far from ended. The nation has lost somewhat of its elasticity. It could hardly be otherwise. All great wars carried on by popular Governments have their periods of exhaustion and despondency. No doubt war, especially civil war, is a great calamity. The loss of life is terrible, and the lives sacrificed are those of men at the age most valuable to their country. The waste of property in the present contest has assumed almost unheard of proportions. In the case of the Confederates, it is really beyond precedent, for they have consumed millions on millions of their own wealth, besides what they destroy of ours.

But what good does it do to go on enumerating the ills we suffer? Situated as we are it would be as much to the purpose to complain that all men are mortal, or that everybody does not keep the Ten Commandments, or (with a celebrated lecturer renowned for his calm and logical train of thought) that "the country is full of politicians." The war is not of our making, and unless we are willing to cut our own throats, it cannot be of our own leaving off for some time to come. Honor and safety—often differing, sometimes opposite, but at this crisis identical in their counsels—combine to urge the necessity of fighting it out. Let us, then, since it is true philosophy as well as Christianity, to find "good in everything" that is inevitable, see if we cannot extract some alleviation and consolation from our position; if there be not a silver lining to the dark cloud, a reasonable hope of future good springing from present evil.

Such consolations it will not be difficult for the careful and honest student of our political and social history to find; for it must be evident to every such investigator that a great convulsion of some kind was necessary to prevent our national organization from becoming rotten before it was fairly ripe.

The first and worst symptom of this rottenness was the very general want of faith in political principle. The peculiar formation of our country and Government had rendered compromise a prominent and essential feature in our politics, but it had been pushed on to be the *exclusive* one, so that compromise was everything and principle nothing but a basis for its successful rival. Thus political virtue came to be not only unpracticed, but disbelieved in. It was generally acknowledged that the standards of public and private morality were altogether different. It was asserted, not by the illiterate demagogue of unknown antecedents, but by men of family and education, refinement and wide experience, not at the social board, but in the crowded hall, that a politician might change his party and a party might change its principles as often as was convenient or profitable, for the only use of a principle was to get up a good popular cry. The rapid increase of our material prosperity blinded us to our equally rapid decline in public virtue, just as the interior splendor and exterior aggrandizement of the French Empire blinds the majority of the French people to its fearful violations of liberty and justice at home and abroad. Whatever we did, it was no matter, so as we only kept together and "went ahead."

Indeed, it is highly probable that had the Southern conspirators been a little less precipitate, had they kept on terms with the Northern Democrats and thus secured the election of another Democratic President, the year 1864 would have found us ripe for a despotism, and unable to resist a *coup d'etat*; inasmuch as, of the two main pillars of our liberty, public and private virtue, one would have been completely shattered. Nor can we be sure that the other would have remained intact.

Setting aside the progress of luxury, and the most enervating species of luxury *pari passu* with our progress in wealth—of which more will be said hereafter—it is evident that the grouping together of "those twin relics of barbarism, Slavery and Polygamy," in the Republican Platform of 1856, was not a mere *ad captandum* phrase, but pointed to a possible danger. Every argument in favor of the rights of Slavery was almost equally applicable in favor of the rights of Mormonism; and accordingly the conspirator FLOYD, when Secretary of War, took good care that the Mormons should not be put down by our Government. The idea of danger to the country at large from such a source may appear ridiculous, but before we undervalue *any* danger, let us remember how many men, as late as 1856—men not ignorant or idiotic—maintained that the extension of Slavery was not a practical question, and how, in 1836, no politician would admit any question connected with Slavery to be anything more than an abstraction. Be this as it may, our public morality was rapidly vanishing; it could scarce be said to exist even in theory. There was a general scepticism as to principle, an almost universal worship of expediency.

Suddenly, amid this state of things, principle starts up and vindicates itself fearfully. The lesson is writ in characters of blood and fire, which he who reads cannot run away from, however he might wish to, that principle cannot be disposed of as an abstraction. The most "abstract" of questions has become the most awful of facts. And not only are we punished directly by our error, but we are punished by the loss of the very advantages for which we committed it. Here we have been petting this foul cub of Slavery till the imp became transformed, not only in our eyes, but, as it now appears, in the eyes of other nations, into the semblance of an angel of light. We have let the uncomfortable monster grow till it got entangled not only in our affairs but in those of half the world beside, and now it turns upon us and rends our vitals. We let Slavery have its own way for fear of disturbing the Union, and now Slavery has torn the Union in two. We put up with it because of the wealth it created, and now a slaveholders' war is wasting and destroying the property of the country in every direction. During the last ten years especially we endured more than ever before at its hands, because during that time we were rising rapidly into notice abroad as one of the world's Great Powers, and now a Slavery-provoked conflict has put back our national influence abroad for a period not to be measured by years but by decades, perhaps centuries.

Never has nation received such a lesson. Not the French, when their vain pursuit of glory and conquest caused their capital to be twice occupied by invading armies. Not the English, when years of combined oppression and neglect culminated in the ferocious meeting of their heathen subjects. To European nations such lessons now come in their full age, when perhaps they are too old to profit by them fully; this one comes to us in our youth.

True, it takes some time to read the lesson Many do not understand it yet; some even seem to have read it the wrong way. There are men who still hope that light and darkness may be conciliated and compromised together in some indefinite sort of twilight. There are men more anxious than ever to worship their old false gods. There are absolutely men who can see no other way of extinguishing the conflagration than kindling fresh fires. Thus, we hear that the Illinois Legislature has, for the first time in our history, proposed to establish Slavery in a Free State.

But these are the last struggles of the demon rending the body politic before leaving it. Never, not if the Southern Confederacy were to be recognized to-morrow, can Slavery resume its ancient supremacy in the Western Hemisphere. There are too many living who have fought against it, and too many dead who have been killed by it. And sooner or later the whole country will realize that the more a great evil is temporized with the greater it becomes—the longer a great principle is ignored the more overwhelming will be its self-assertion.

This is the first great lesson and the first benefit of the war. "What," says some one, "is this any return for our sacrifices and perils? A lesson—and a lesson in abstract ideas. Surely the mountain has brought forth a mouse; the wheel that was to make a classic vase has only turned out an earthen pot." Ah, my friend, it is because we have made so light of ideas, and measured too much by a material standard, that we are in this fearful predicament. It is because we have said: "So much increase in population, so many square miles of territory, so many millions of exports and imports, these are the true tests of greatness and progress," that we are now threatened with a political and financial cataclysm. But there is a guiding star that will yet lead us out of the dark waters—the truth that there is not one standard of public and another of private morality; that principle, not expediency, must be the object of the statesman's search and practice.

My next letter will treat of two other great lessons taught by the war—the danger of discouraging superiority, and the necessity of national modesty.

CARL BENSON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Conscription bill has been made the special order in the Senate for Monday. An entirely new bill has been prepared by Mr. WILSON, and reported by the Military Committee, and an exciting debate may be expected, as the "Copperheads" will use their utmost endeavors to defeat it.

One bill, as originally prepared in the Senate Committee, had a section providing that any person called out by the draft could relieve himself from the service by paying Government $250, and the sum thus paid, the Government would offer as a bounty for a substitute. This section was closely modeled after the French Conscription law, and was eminently wise and just. For some unknown reason, it was stricken out in Committee, but it is hoped that it may be restored before the bill is passed.

END OF THE M'DOWELL CASE.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry met to-day in secret session at the usual hour, and after the reading of "the statement of facts and opinions in the case, prepared by the Court," it adjourned *sine die*, having been in session sixty-seven working days. The finding of the Court cannot be made public until it shall have been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief.

GEN. FREMONT.

Maj.-Gen. FREMONT was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and was warmly welcomed by the Republican Senators.

STATE MILITIA CLAIMS.

The application of the Missouri Militia, who have been repeatedly called out to suppress guerrilla disturbances in their State, for pay from the General Government, will not be favorably acted upon. The Military Committee of the House have decided that the State Government must adjust their claims, and then have recourse upon the General Government for reimbursement. The principle thus decided will be of importance from its general application.

COUNTERFEIT REBEL SCRIP.

An individual, of the "Hebrew persuasion," named ROSENBURGH, lately sold to WM. T. SMITHSON, banker, here, $2,000 of what purported to be Confederate notes, for twenty-five cents on the dollar, receiving payment in Treasury notes. SMITHSON upon examining the notes discovered that they were all counterfeit, and that in selling in Treasury notes, he had himself been sold. He immediately procured a warrant and had ROSENBURGH arrested and held to bail for examination on Monday. SMITHSON was formerly an inmate of Fort Lafayette, (from whence he was liberated on his parole,) and is one of the most notorious sympathisers with the rebellion to be found south of Mason and Dixon's line. He carries on a thriving business in buying up rebel scrip at extortionate rates of discount, and in flooding the city with shinplasters bearing the imprint of "Farmers and Mechanics' Bank."

THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES IN THIS DISTRICT.

The published statement, that no magistrates in the District of Columbia will receive the evidence of negroes offered in their Courts, is erroneous. Although this is true of many of these officers, yet there are certainly two exceptions—Justices JOHNSON and DONN. But the fact cannot be denied, that the judicial organization of the District is at war with justice. The attention of Congress is being called to the abuses practiced, where that body alone is responsible for Government; and we trust that a rigid investigation may be had, with a view to reforming these abuses, prior to the adjournment.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHT-DRAFT VESSELS.

The Navy Department invites proposals for the construction of armored steamers, of about 700 tons burden, of wood and iron combined, and having a single revolving turret, for service in rivers and bays. Proposals will be received until the 24th inst., and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Vessels for River Defence." Parties intending to offer proposals can examine the plans and specifications at the Navy Department here, or at No. 418 Broadway, New-York—Rear-Admiral GREGORY'S office.

DISMISSAL OF A SURGEON.

The sentence of a Court-martial assembled at the Headquarters of the Army of Potomac, to try Surgeon JOHN MALONE, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a violation of the 39th Article of War, has been approved by the President, and he is dismissed the service, and ordered to refund to the United States $95 24, which he obtained from the same upon false vouchers.

LIEUTENANT DISMISSED.

In the case of First Lieut. JOSEPH NICHOLS, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, tried by Court-martial on the charges of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and "disloyalty to the Government," the sentence of the Court was, that he be dismissed from the service of the United States, receiving his pay and allowances. The sentence of the Court was disapproved of by Gens. COUCH and SUMNER as too lenient, and upon Gen. SUMNER's recommendation the President has directed that NICHOLS be "dishonorably dismissed the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances."

REBEL TROPHIES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received, through Indian Agent JOHNSON, of Southern Kansas, a rebel flag, the manuscript treaties entered into by the rebels with the Southern Indians, and signed by ALBERT PIKE as rebel Commissioner, and the commission, signed by BUCHANAN, of the rebel Indian Agent LEEPER. The trophies were captured by a party of 96 loyal Indians, who made a march of 500 miles to the Witchita (rebel) Agency, dispersing there the rebel Indians, (100 of whom were killed,) and capturing about 100 horses, $1,200 in Confederate money, and all the papers belonging to the Agency. The loyal Indians also destroyed the buildings and other property which they found there.

THE PAPER TAX.

While the statements that the Ways and Means Committee had agreed to recommend a reduction or repeal of the paper duty, were wholly premature, still it may be announced that the Committee has finally agreed to report the bill in some shape, as soon as it has disposed of the Internal Appropriation bill. Even this is better than had been expected, inasmuch as it had been feared that they would smother the bill altogether. It is understood that the best that can be hoped from them is that they will report it back without recommodation, and that Mr. MORRILL will make an elaborate speech against it. Mr. COLFAX is using every effort to get the bill out, and both he and all its friends seem confident that if they can once get it before the House its success is almost certain.

DESICCATED BEEF.

A New-York manufacturer was before the House Military Committee lately, urging the passage of an act allowing the Commissary Department to supply the army with corned beef instead of army cattle, when desired. It is claimed that the corned beef can be furnished cheaper than the cattle can be bought, transported and butchered; that it is better cooked than it can be in the field, and that it can be carried on the march more easily than the regular meat ration. The requested authority to the Commissary Department will probably be granted.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The bill for the organization of the Signal Corps, now pending in the Senate, will be promptly reported to the House from its Military Committee, on its passage in the Senate. It will be so amended as to exclude regular army officers from service in the corps, excepting the single case of the present chief, through whose exertions mainly it has been established.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

The following Medical Inspectors were confirmed by the Senate Saturday, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonels: JOSEPH K. BARNES, F. H. HAMILTON, PETER PINEO, AUGUSTUS HAMILTON, DR. JOHNSON. The names of seven Medical Inspectors were sent in, but these are all that have been acted upon. The names of those yet before the Senate are SUMMERS, TOWNSEND and STIPP.

COMPELLING STEAMERS TO CARRY MAILS.

The question of compelling American steamers to take the mails of the United States from ports within the jurisdiction of the United States, has not yet been decided. The Committee look favorably upon this measure.

POSTMASTER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The opposition to the nomination of JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster at New-Orleans, having been withdrawn, the Committee have agreed to report his name for confirmation.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

THE PROCLAMATION IN VIRGINIA.

Senator CARLILE, to-day, introduced a bill providing that the President's Proclamation, after the popular ratification of the act making West Virginia a State, shall not be issued until certain counties, now under rebel control, have been allowed a free and fair opportunity for voting upon such ratification, viz.: Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Fayette, Nicholas and Clay.

WORK OF THE EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE.

Bills have been prepared, and only await an opportunity to be reported from the Select Committee on Emancipation, appropriating ten millions of dollars for the abolishment of Slavery in Maryland, and one million and a half for West Virginia, and four hundred and fifty thousand for Delaware, for similar purposes in those States.

The same Committee has also agreed upon a bill to establish a Board of Emigration and Colonization in connection with the War Department.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM KANSAS.

The Senate has ratified the treaty by which the Kaw Indians are to be removed from Kansas and settled elsewhere, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made by the Indian Bureau.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Several petitions were presented for a camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the facts without any recommendation.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill establishing certain post routes.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to enlarge the canal, and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that the second section provided that every person contracting to furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, and every person who procured, or aided to procure, any claim for any such supplies, should be considered in the military or naval service, and subject to military laws and regulations. Such a provision was monstrous. It would sweep under martial law a large class of citizens, and all of the legal profession who might aid in procuring any claim, no matter whether he knew anything of the character of the claim. He would have a severe punishment meted out to those who defrauded the Government; but he would have it done by courts. He moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he feared that the bill would bring into the service of the United States as large a class of persons as were now in the army; and would not the Government also be bound in the way of pensions, etc.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said a very few hundred names would comprise all the contractors included in the bill.

Mr. HOWARD contended that no consent of the person was required to place him under the rules and regulations of the military service; and it was just as proper to place the contractors, who cheated the Government, under martial law as to place private soldiers under such law. He saw nothing to complain of in behalf of such persons.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the bill justly open to the criticism of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He could not see any necessity for bringing this class of persons under the rules and articles of war, so long as the courts were in existence. These contractors could always be reached in the courts.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the halls of Congress had rung with denunciations of fraudulent contractors. The Government was doing what it could, but found it had no law to reach these cases. He hoped the Senate would pass some bill in order to reach these cases. He offered a substitute for the second section, providing that all contracts for munitions of war, or supplies of every kind, hereafter made, shall contain the provision, that any person making such contract shall be considered in the military service and subject to the rules of war, confining such service entirely to contractors.

After discussion by Messrs. DAVIS, HOWARD and COWAN, the amendment of Mr. WILSON was withdrawn, the second section was stricken out, and the bill passed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill to establish the guage of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. It makes the guage four feet and eight and a half inches.

Mr. HARLAN stated, as a reason for fixing this guage, that it was necessary to make the guage conform as near as possible to a majority of the roads of the country, so that rolling stock, etc., might be transferred. There were 20,567 miles of road of this guage, and only 1,199 of a different guage.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said it was a conceded fact that such a guage was too narrow. The best roads in England had altered their guages, and some of them were seven feet. The reason why so many roads were built on this proposed guage was, because they had begun so, and having begun wrong, the thing had to keep on. But the wider guage was safer; and susceptible of greater speed in traveling.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) could not agree with the Senator from Maine as to the benefits of the wide guage. The Erie Road in the State of New-York had a guage of six feet, and men of capital were seriously considering the policy of altering the guage of that road to the narrow guage on the score of economy.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) thought the Senate had better not go into a discussion on railroad guages. The guage was well fixed now at five feet.

The bill was postponed until Tuesday.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to taking up the bill. He saw no reason for such a bill, and no reason for issuing letters-of-marque against rebels.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) also opposed its consideration. He was in favor of the Government taking the merchant marine, if necessary, and placing it under the national flag. But he was opposed to privateering.

Mr. GRIMES thought this a most important measure. He would put a general law of this kind on the record.

The motion was agreed to, 31 against 6.

Mr. GRIMES offered a substitute, authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters-of-marque, as he deems fit, and make all needful rules and regulations.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill was postponed and the Senate went into Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the credentials of JENNINGS PIGGOT, claiming a seat from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, and the protest of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER against the former, made a report adverse to the former.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Navy-yard in the Western waters at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the report against J. B. MCLEOD, as member from the Second Congressional District of Virginia; also, the report adverse to W. W. WINN, the contestant.

Mr. DAWES explained that the election was held under peculiar circumstances. He might call it a compound fraction. It was held under the proclamations of two Military Governors, DIX and VIELE, and under the proclamation of a Civil Governor. The military gentlemen ordered it to take place on Dec. 22. On the 20th, Gov. PIERPONT sent his Adjutant-General into the District of Norfolk, bearing writs of election, the dates of which were altered, in order to conform with the time designated by the Military Governor. It appeared from the testimony of Gov. PIERPONT that he sent a sharp telegram to Gen. VIELE, reminding him that he had encroached on the prerogative of the civil Governor in ordering an election, and claiming that he, as such Governor, would himself order elections when circumstances might justify it. The laws of Virginia required the vote *viva voce*, but persons voted by ballot. None of the essential provisions were complied with. The entire proceedings had risen above the embarrassments of legal enactments. The Union voters had had no opportunity to express their views.

After further explanations, the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. DAWES called up the report adverse to JOHN B. ROGERS, claiming his election from a district composed of portions of the districts represented by Messrs. MAYNARD and CLEMENTS. This new district was made by the rebel Tennessee Legislature. The Union men were disgusted, and, during the election for a member of the rebel Congress, they voted for ROGERS. The report was adopted.

The House took up the case of LEGRAND BYINGTON, contesting the seat of WILLIAM VANDEVER, as Representative from the Second District of Iowa.

Mr. BYINGTON, who had been heretofore granted the privilege of addressing the House, contended that Mr. VANDEVER was not elected; that even if VANDEVER was elected he had forfeited his place by the acceptance of a military commission; that he (the contestant) had as much right as the Speaker of the House had as Representative from Pennsylvania. Col. VANDEVER was never, he said, an officer under the State authority, but derived his original commission from the War Department. Hence the incompatibility of VANDEVER holding his seat as member of Congress, the constitutional provision being against holding two offices at the same time.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replied, insisting that the election took place at the proper time in 1860, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was elected, and not in 1861, the time at which BYINGTON placed his election. He had seen no evidence that BYINGTON was nominated, in a single Iowa newspaper. On the contrary, secret circulars were issued by the State Democratic Committee, acquainting his friends that he was a candidate for Congress. No public notice was given, nor writs of election issued. In only nine of the fifty-nine counties had his friends placed the gentleman's name on the ticket.

Mr. WILSON replied to other points in the argument of the contestant.

Mr. WILSON caused to be read a protest, signed by LEGRAND BYINGTON in May, 1861, against LINCOLN, SEWARD, CHASE, and others, charging that they had undertaken an unconstitutional war to devastate the South by fire, sword and famine, stimulated by abolition fanaticism, &c.

Mr. BYINGTON said his friends had since endorsed his principles.

Mr. WILSON simply replied that the position was neither creditable to the gentleman nor to the party, which indicated nothing but hostility to the Government and opposition to every measure to crush out the rebellion.

The House rejected Mr. COX's resolution that BYINGTON was duly elected, and discharged the Committee on Elections from the further consideration of BYINGTON's memorial contesting Mr. VANDEVER's seat.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to report from the Select Committee, a bill for a postal and military railroad between Washington and New-York. He said they had been endeavoring to report the bill for six or eight days. If the gentlemen persisted in refusing to have it printed, he gave notice that when they had a chance they would urge the bill on its passage.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Penn., (Rep.,) rising to a question of privilege, read the following from a speech not delivered, but which Mr. RIDDLE of Ohio had obtained leave to print, in favor of the Illinois and New-York Canal bill: "It was to be expected that Pennsylvania would oppose it solid, although she, too, rests upon the lakes. Nothing traverses her soil from which she does not extract tribute, and her citizens, for a whole Winter, with arms in their hands, recently forced the whole traveling North to patronize her peanut venders at Erie, the place where PERRY's fleet was built. The nation had cheerfully shaped its policy to develop her resources. Her coal and iron are exempt even from taxation; and yet her representatives stand here, the goblins of the mines, a stupid, inert mass of selfish obstinacy, to wall up the way of this great treasure. We say to Pennsylvania too, We bide our time."

Mr. MOORHEAD denounced this as an atrocious libel on a great State, and an unworthy and unjustifiable imputation on members of the House. It was falsely stated. He repelled the insult, and pronounced its author a libeller. The coal and iron of Pennsylvania were not exempted from tax.

Mr. RIDDLE replied that he might possibly be mistaken about the principles of the tax laws, and yet it would be found that what he said was substantially correct. As far as the remainder of the statement was concerned, he held himself responsible to any one who might think proper to call him to account. The citizens of Erie, for an entire Winter, were in arms, tearing up the railroad, and the State of Pennsylvania stood by, permitting it to be done. The policy of the nation was so formed as to develop the wealth of Pennsylvania. Was it for this that he was to be denounced as a libeller, and because the Pennsylvanians here in a solid body opposed the interests of the West?

Mr. MOORHEAD replied that it was for stating falsehood.

Mr. RIDDLE said he could have but one answer. It was the rules of the House governing debate. He thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania knew him too well to believe that he would shelter himself under them. He had obtained permission to print his speech, after trying in vain to be heard in behalf of his constituents. The rules suppressed the right of petition. He had merely spoken as a citizen had a right to speak, representing the interests of the West.

Mr. MOORHEAD desired to reply, but the House agreed to the pending motion to consider the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill was amended, but not definitely acted upon. Adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To limit the number of Notaries Public in all the counties of the State.

Relative to the acknowledgment of written instruments by persons residing in foreign countries.

To amend the charter of the Children's Aid Society.

The bill to facilitate proof of written instruments by persons serving in the army was reported unfavorably.

The General Bounty Tax bill was reported complete and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ANGEL introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on Canal Drafts protested for non-payment.

On motion of Mr. FARRAR the Select Committee of last Session on the Manufacture of Salt, was required to report forthwith.

The General Volunteer Bounty Tax bill was passed.

Adjourned till 7 P. M. on Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 14.

The following bills were reported favorably from committees:

To divide the Eleventh Ward, Brooklyn, and create a new Ward.

To provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Lunacy in the State of New-York.

The following bills were noticed:

By Mr. FISHER—To authorise a horse railroad in the Chenango Valley.

By Mr. A. SMITH—To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

By Mr. LEAMY—To improve the navigation of the East River.

To restore the general banking and lien laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATTOON—To appropriate an annual sum (amount not filed in) for five years out of the Literature Fund, to establish a school at Oswego for training primary teachers.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Seminary of Our Lady of Angelo at Niagara Falls.

By Mr. MILLER—To legalize taxation in any town of the State, in the past or future, for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the United States service.

By Mr. FREAN—To raise the amount of legislative stationery orders from thirty to sixty dollars.

By Mr. TRAMMER—To create a new Ward out of the Sixth Ward, Rochester.

By Mr. BELL—To divide the Ninth Ward and create a new Ward, Brooklyn.

By Mr. LOUTREL—To provide for the protection of cities in matters relating to the New-York City Railroads. It makes the Mayor, Street Commissioner, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Board of Councilmen, Supervisors and Corporation Counsel, a Board of Commissioners on Railroads. Upon the application of two-thirds of the property-holders on any proposed route the Board shall advertise for proposals to build a track, which track shall be paid for by taxation on all City property and become the property of the City. The Board shall also advertise for proposals for running cars thereon, and shall give the same to the highest bidder. Proper regulations shall be made to compel contractors running the road to comply with the City laws, and keep the property in order and repair.

The bill was sent to the Railroad Committee.

By Mr. DEAN—To provide for the construction of a railroad in Courtlandt and other streets. The corporators are Robert Taylor, John H. Hall, Isaac Seymour, Lovel G. Mickels, Calvin C. Walworth, John S. Graham, Horatio Underwood, Lawrence Myers, Peter Rennie, Charles W. Hawkins and Benjamin D. Lennox. The route is from Fulton-ferry, through Fulton, Courtlandt, Maiden-lane and South-street, back to Fulton; also from Burling-slip and South-street, through Burling-slip, John, Dey, West, Vesey, Ann, Gold, Beekman, and South streets, back to Burling-slip. The Common Council are to decide on the propriety of laying the track upon the application of the property owners. No single contractor is to be given more than five cars on each road. Commissioners are to fix the fare, which is not to exceed five cents. The Commissioners are also to fix the salaries of the Superintendent and his Deputy and Clerk. The Commissioners are to receive no salary.

Mr. GIVEN introduced a preamble with a concurrent resolution, instructing our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to defeat the bill providing for the recruiting and arming Negroes, as an insult to our white soldiers, for it, in effect, declares that our white soldiers are no longer able to maintain the Government, and proclaims the superiority of the negro over them. Laid over.

The Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigation was presented.

The House authorized the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to employ a clerk at $3 per day. Adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. Monday.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Departure of Gen. Smith for His New Field of Operations—Fresh Bread for the Army, &c.

LEFT WING OF THE ARMY,
Monday Morning, Feb. 9, 1863.

Gen. SMITH left at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, by special train, for his new field of operations. He desired to go North and spend a brief period among friends before assuming command of the Ninth Army Corps, but his immediate presence being demanded, the War Department ordered him to proceed forthwith to ——.

A large number of officers assembled at headquarters about noon to bid their late Commander farewell. Nearly two hours were spent in mutual leave-takings, the General standing in his tent and grasping each officer by the hand as they filed past him. It was a very impressive occasion when he came to take his departure, nearly two hundred mounted officers, in full dress, with sash, gauntlets, &c., escorting him, Brig.-Gens. DEVIN and RUSSELL among the number, Colonels and officers of less rank made up the imposing cavalcade. The following members of his late Staff accompany him: Lieut.-Col. BOWEN, A. A. G.; Lieut. SAMUEL CASEY, A. D. C.; Lieut. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, A. D. C.; Lieut. BERRY, A. D. C.; Lieut. C. TUCKER, A. A. D. C. Lieut. SCOFIELD, the Commissary, remains. Gen. SMITH came out to the war in command of the Third Vermont during the latter part of May, 1861. He was promoted to the command of a brigade about the 3d of September, and took charge of a division about the 25th of the same month. When Gen. BURNSIDE took charge of the army at Warrenton, Gen. SMITH was promoted to the command of the Sixth Army Corps.

The General, familiarly known as "Baldy Smith," a sobriquet which he acquired at West Point, owing to the baldness of his head, was universally loved by the officers and men of his command. He leaves with many regrets, though his new position will open a fresh field of glory to him.

Gen. SEDGWICK, accompanied by his staff, arrived this morning and formally took command of the corps. His headquarters for the present will be in the small grove occupied by Gens. FRANKLIN and SMITH. Two additions have just been made to the staff of Gen. PRATT, of the new division, Sixth Corps—CHARLES S. MCENTEE, Quartermaster; Surgeon S. DAMAINVILLE, Chief Medical-officer.

I informed you a few days since that fresh bread was again to be furnished to the army. The following important order to that effect was issued to the various commands last evening:

ISSUES OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—Flour or soft bread will be issued at the depots, to Commissaries, for at least four issues per week to the troops. Fresh potatoes or onions, if practicable, for two issues per week. Desiccated mixed vegetables or potatoes, for one issue per week.

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and separate commands, will require any Commissary under their orders who fails to issue the above named stores to the command to which he is attached, and as often as stated, to produce the written statement of the officer in charge of the depot from which he regularly draws his supplies, to the effect that they were not on hand at the depot for issue to him, or otherwise to satisfactorily account for his failure.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
JOSEPH DICKINSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Regimental bakeries are being constructed in large numbers. The following is another important order just issued:

LEVIES AND SAFEGUARDS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.—All orders for exemption from further levies of forage for the use of this army, issued previous to this date, are hereby revoked, and will be taken up.

A copy of this order will be furnished to all parties having such orders.

Safeguards for persons, and all property not needed to maintain troops, will be religiously regarded.

Levies will not be made of any other articles than forage and fresh beef, and in no case to be made, except in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 154, Army of the Potomac, Aug. 9, 1862. Plundering and pillage will, under no circumstances, be permitted. Officers will be held responsible for the prevention thereof in their respective commands.

The allowance of forage and subsistence exempt from levies, which must not be seized, will be six months' supply from this date for the owners and their families, including their employes, at the rate of one bushel and a half per month for each person.

By command of Major-Gen. HOOKER.
JOSEPH DICKINSON, Assistant Adjt.-Gen. J.

THE DANGERS OF STEAM.

A Melancholy Accident on Board a Government Gunboat.

Explosion of a Steam-Pipe on the Keokuk in the East River—Four Persons Scalded to Death, and One Seriously Injured.

Full Particulars of the Affair as Developed upon the Inquest.

About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a serious explosion occurred on board the Government iron-clad gunboat *Keokuk*, lying in the dock at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River. The steam-pipe of the boat exploded, instantly scalding to death four of the men on board of her, and seriously injuring one other person. The names of the deceased are HENRY C. BILLS, engineer, of No. 277 Henry-street; DANIEL JORDAN, GEORGE A. SMITH and DANIEL COLLINS, firemen. ABRAHAM BOUGHTON, also a fireman, was very severely scalded. He was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital by the Police of the Eleventh Precinct, where he now lies in a critical state, but it is believed that with proper care he may recover.

The *Keokuk* is an iron-clad steamer of the first class, and was recently launched at the ship-yard between Tenth and Eleventh streets, East River. A short time since explicit orders came from the Navy Department at Washington, to have all the iron-clads now in course of construction in this city, ready for sea within a given time. Upon the reception of these orders, the persons who had in charge the building and fitting out of the *Keokuk* put on men to work night and day, Sundays as well as week days, with a view to complete her at the time required by the Department. While the usual number of men were thus busily at work on the steamer, at about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, the explosion occurred.

Coroner RANNEY impanneled a jury yesterday at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and proceeded to investigate the circumstances attending the sad occurrence. The testimony was substantially as follows:

Jeremiah S. Underhill, the first witness called, testified as follows—I reside at No. 435 East Tenth-street; I am an engine and boiler builder, and am now building the steamer *Keokuk*, at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River; we have had steam up in the boiler of this steamer this day week, and have had thirty pounds of steam to the square inch in the boiler; I left the vessel last night at about twelve o'clock; left her in charge of Henry Bills; when I left there was only about eight or ten inches of steam on; everything was right, as far as I could see; went home; at about half-past one o'clock this morning I was called by Mr. Boughton, who informed me that a boiler had burst on board the boat, and that all hands had been killed; Boughton being badly scalded, I made him comfortable, and then immediately went to the boat and found that the steam-pipe had burst, and that H. C. Bills, Daniel Jordan, George Smith, and Edward Irwin were in the engine-room dead; examined the boiler and found no evidence of negligence on the part of the men; had the bodies removed, and then examined the steam-pipe and found that it had burst at the crotch or where it divides; could not find any defect which would, in my opinion, impair its strength, and I am entirely unable to account for the accident; the pipe was of cast iron and of unusual thickness; this crotch pipe is usually made of cast iron; but sometimes of copper; do not think a pipe made of copper would be any less likely to burst; never knew of a similar accident in my life; in this machinery there had been unusual care taken to prevent an increased force of steam upon this pipe; the engines are extra heavy, including this pipe; on the 13th inst., there was a cold pressure of sixty-five pounds applied to this boiler; this was done to comply with the Government requirements; boiler was measured by three steam gauges; if the cold pressure applied had injured the pipe we should have discovered it at the time; there is a question whether this cold pressure does not injure the boiler and pipes; the steam pressure was applied about five hours after the cold pressure; I regarded Mr. Bills as one of the best engineers in New-York; I have been engaged in the business of building boilers, &c., for twenty-two years, and never had an accident happen to me before.

John M. Hook, on being sworn, testified—I am an engineer on the *New-World*; I have examined the steam pipe which burst on board the *Keokuk*, last night, February 13th, and I cannot account for the accident; I could discover no defect in the pipe, and I have carried a pressure of 125 pounds on a similar pipe to that, and I am entirely unable to account for the accident; the pipe is constructed and differently hung from any I ever saw, and I should think an improvement to the ordinary pipes; I cannot discover anything in this improvement that would diminish its safety; it is my opinion that if there had been an unusual pressure of steam on, the boiler would have given way before this pipe, and if there had been an unusual amount of pressure on at the time, it would have blown the pieces of pipe some distance, in my opinion; I consider this work thorough, and as an engineer I would be willing to take charge of it myself, but I would prefer copper or wrought iron; every part of the pipe was found by Mr. Underhill, on having opened about two inches to admit the steam to escape.

Wm. E. Brinkerhoff testified: I reside at No. 262 Seventh-street—I am an engineer and coppersmith; I have examined the pipes and engine of this ship (the *Keokuk*) and I cannot account for this accident, nor can I see any cause for its bursting; on all low-pressure vessels the turns of the pipes are generally made of cast iron, and also on high-pressure vessels; a low-pressure vessel like this I should consider a pipe constructed like this perfectly safe, as much so as any other metal; if the bursting had been occasioned by a heavy pressure of steam the report would have been loud, and would have blown everything in its immediate vicinity in pieces.

Maugh Minthorpe, on being sworn, testified—I reside at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway; I am a seagoing engineer; I have examined the pipe spoken of on board the steamer *Keokuk*, but did not examine the boiler; the pipes should have stood fifty pounds steam pressure; the casting of the pipe is sufficient for the use for which it was intended for this place; I am entirely unable to account for the accident under a pressure of 25 pounds of steam; if the pipe was able to stand 65 pounds cold pressure, as stated, it would have been able to have borne safely 50 pounds steam pressure afterward; if I had had the constructing of this pipe, I should have used either wrought iron or copper; the engineer, Mr. Bills, on board the steamer, (deceased,) was from reputation one of the most competent, careful and able engineers.

Wm. Crowey, of No. 338 Monroe-street, testified—I was on board the steamer *Keokuk*, and I heard the noise, but thought nothing of it, but worked on, not supposing anything had happened; I heard the steam go off, and heard a crash; I was about fifteen or eighteen feet from the boiler; if there had been much of a report I should have heard it when I was at work; the noise I heard was like the machinery being put in motion.

The jury, after deliberating on the above testimony, rendered the following verdict:

"The deceased came to their death from injuries received from the accidental bursting of a steam-pipe on board the steamer *Keokuk*, and we further exonerate all persons connected with the building or construction of the vessel."

After the rendition of this verdict, the Coroner proceeded to the New-York Hospital, where he took the testimony of ABRAHAM BOUGHTON, the only survivor who was in the engine-room at the time of the explosion. He testified as follows:

Abraham Boughton, being duly sworn, testified—I am a fireman on board the *Keokuk*; at about the time of the explosion the engine moved about eight inches, and we had on about twenty-seven pounds of steam; I was standing on the condenser at the time of the explosion; there was no weight on the pipe at the time that it burst; at the time that it exploded there was an awful crack, and then the steam flew out, and I rushed into the shaft alley-way; I tried four times to get out at the door, but the four men (deceased) lay in the passage way, and I had to remove them before I could get out. I know of no cause of the pipe's bursting, as there was only twenty-seven pounds of steam pressure on each engine at the time. I had examined them just before the explosion.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—At about 7½ o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the ship-yard of Messrs. ROOSEVELT & GRIFFIN, No. 257 South-street. Damage to building in front about $1,000; insurance, $2,000, Astor Company. Messrs. VOSBURG & GILBERTSON, on the second floor of No. 258, lost $100; insurance in Stuyvesant. F. M. ANDREWS and A. BARTLETT, ship-joiners, who are uninsured, lost $300 by fire and water. The first floor, occupied by Messrs. HALL and MOORE, shipsmiths, was damaged about $100; no insurance.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

ΙΩΔΗΣ ....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

FOX.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, MARY, relict of the late Daniel Fox, of Belleville, N. J., in the 95th year of her age.

Friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Joseph Tarratt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on sixth day, 13th inst., of consumption, J. CHANDLEE HOPKINS, son of Gerard Hopkins, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 103 2d-av., on first day, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HORTON.—On Saturday, Feb 14, Capt. DANIEL W. HORTON, C. S. U. S. Vols.

Notice of time of funeral services will be given to-morrow.

KELSEY.—In Gravesend, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 13, WALTER KELSEY, aged 13 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on the Coney Island Road, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Coney Island cars pass the door, and will run to accommodate those who wish to attend. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 13, ANGELINE R., wife of John H. King, and daughter of John Hawley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Eldridge-st., on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

LYON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 14, ABRAHAM LYON, aged 7[illegible] years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 58 East Broadway.

MARSH.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, AUGUSTUS, infant son of Philip B. and Matilda L. Marsh.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Bethune st., without further notice.

MITCHELL.—In Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, of congestion of the lungs, ELIZA JANE, daughter of J. W. and S. E. Mitchell, aged 4 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Nepperhan-av., Yonkers, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb 12, SIDNEY, daughter of the late Matthew Morgan, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, on Friday night, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, WILLIAM ELI PARKER, adopted son of George and Sarah Ann Simco, aged 10 years.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of his friends, No. 41 Barrow-st., New-York.

VAN DEVENTER.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 14, PETER L. VAN DEVENTER, formerly of St. Louis, in the 47th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW A YANKEE EATS, READ MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots; at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st.; or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,1?? Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 ?.
ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 77.—Feb. 14, 1863.
67, 44, 62, 4, 38, 69, 13, 35, 54, 19, 64, 11
KENTUCKY, CLASS 78.—Feb. 14, 1863.
24, 23, 82, 60, 3, 74, 67, 55, 76, 38, 43, 50, 26, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

RYE COFFEE FORCED OUT OF THE MARKET!
Since the recent discovery in Brooklyn of the injurious effects of using Coffee adulterated with Smut Rye, many thousands are asking what they shall do; having already suffered so much from the evil effects of this unfortunate war; and now to be deprived of their favorite beverage in consequence of the almost prohibitory price, is indeed, really too bad, as it is not only a luxury, but to many thousands almost an absolute necessity; and he who can furnish a good and healthy article of Coffee at a fair price, is a public benefactor and is deserving of the gratitude of the people at large. We have seen and used such an article, known as the "GOLDEN RULE COFFEE," of which there are spurious articles in the market. The genuine is prepared only by GROOM BROTHERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Proprietors of the Golden Rule Coffee and Spice Mill, No. 353 Pearl-street and No. 1 Franklin-square. It has been analyzed by the eminent chemist, J. R. Chilton, of New-York, and we have seen his certificate, in which he says there is nothing in the Coffee injurious, but on the contrary, it is very healthy and nutritious, even for invalids. Doctors Baner and Palmedo (of the Brooklyn Rye poisoning case notoriety) also say it is healthy and nutritious. It is sold by many Grocers, at the low price of 16 cents per pound, and by using, we find that it takes no larger quantity than we always use of the pure Java or Rio Coffee All should try it.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS, NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,
or Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc.
NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

BAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES,
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

REMOVAL.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE HAS REMOVED TO EIGHT-FIFTY-EIGHT (No. 858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. (second story.) Constantly on hand a large stock of Indian, Japanese, Chinese and American Indian goods, as: Tutenag, pongees, seersuckers, elegant pineapple dresses, Bandana silk handkerchiefs, &c.
A fine assortment of new French fans has just arrived.

HOOKER'S ARMY.—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.
Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.
Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.
Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at [illegible] P. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Nos. 59 and [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] Depot.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.

A Woman Beaten Until She is Blind.

Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner RANNEY was called to hold an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of MRS. ANN CROSBY, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received at the hands of her husband, WILLIAM CROSBY. The facts of the case, as detailed upon the inquest, are truly shocking, and almost too inhuman to relate. It appears that CROSBY and his wife had for several weeks past been residing together at No. 1 Monroe-street. He was much addicted to drink, and whenever intoxicated he would beat his wife in a most unmerciful manner, without provocation. On Monday night last, he came home beastly drunk, and soon after entering the house he caught his wife by her hair, and by this means dragged her several times across the floor of the room. Her hair was torn out by the roots, and large tufts of it were found on the floor twenty-four hours afterward by the Police. In addition to this, it seems that without any reasonable provocation, he at the same time beat his wife with a chair upon her head and body, until the chair was so badly broken that he could no longer use it upon her. After exhausting this means of warfare upon his helpless wife, he threw her down and stamped upon her head, neck and breast with his cowhide boots, until she could not see, speak or move from the floor.

The day after this horrible affair occurred the Police of the Seventh Ward were notified, and they promptly went to the relief of the suffering woman. They found her speechless, blind, and unable to move from the floor where she had been thrown by her husband. Large quantities of blood were also found in the room—some upon the chair and upon the leg of a stool, with which he had beaten her.

The verdict of the Jury was "that the deceased came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her husband WM. CROSBY."

Immediately after CROSBY had inflicted the fatal injuries upon his wife, he left this City and took refuge in Brooklyn, where he was soon after arrested upon the charge of grand larceny. After the rendition of the verdict yesterday, Coroner RANNEY immediately dispatched an officer to Brooklyn to bring him to this City to be tried upon the more serious charge of having murdered his wife.

The Artists' Reception.

A rare assemblage of female loveliness, as well as of artistic and literary talent, convened at DODWORTH's Studio Building, in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, on Friday evening, on the occasion of the Artists' Reception. Most of those present were in full evening costume, which, together with the brilliantly lighted rooms and the excellent music, made the scene one of unusual interest. But, whether from oversight or modesty, or from a reluctance to let their light shine before men in the newspapers, the artists did not see fit to invite the Press generally to be present.

To the exhibition proper much praise must be awarded. True, at first, the collection seemed somewhat small, and the walls of the main room appeared bare, but, it was owing more to the fact that the pictures were small in size, than few in numbers. Indeed there was not what might be called a large picture exhibited. The artists seemed to have concentrated their efforts, and to make up in beauty of detail and superior finish what they lacked in expansiveness. There were therefore many, very many gems of art—exquisitely *petite*—worthy of close inspection, and presenting even to the eye of the accomplished critic unusual excellencies. With an unprofessional eye, from memory and at random, we may mention a number of beautiful landscapes by KENSETT—several sporting pieces by TAIT, and productions which we would fain particularize, from Pope, Inman, Owen, Wentzel, Parker, James Hartt, J. G. Brown, Roberts and others of equal note. Excellent portraits of WM. CULLEN BRYANT and OLIVER JOHNSON must not be overlooked. In the beauty of the landscapes and the forest scenes, in the fancy pieces of fruit and flowers, and in the studies from life, the exhibition commended itself to all. Among other pictures which, for the moment, occur as noticeable, we may mention—manufacturing the names from the want of a catalogue—"The Sportsman's Rest," "The Young Seamstress," "The Mother's Lullaby," "The Embryo Sailors," and "The Extempore Admonition"—the last named, the largest picture of the collection, representing a devotional scene on a flat-boat.

The artists' studios on the upper floors were thrown open, where, as a general rule, the pictures were displayed to better advantage. The sculpture seemed to bear off the palm here, and, among other prominent pieces may be mentioned a bust of Professor MORSE, "The Captive," by RICHARDS; "The Union Refugees" and "Faith"—the last named is by RICHARD PARK, and is yet to be transferred to marble. It is an admirable production. The same artist had also on exhibition a bust of MRS. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES and child—two of the finest productions of his chisel. Altogether, the exhibition was a success.

Street Cars to be Propelled by Dummy Engines

Yesterday, one of the dummy engines in use on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad was inspected by a party of gentlemen, consisting of Ex-Gov. KING, Messrs. HEALEY, TALLMAN and DURYEA, of the State Assembly Railroad Committee; Mr. SHERWOOD, the late prominent candidate for Speaker; Alderman TIERMAND, of this City, and Dr. R. H. THOMPSON and others, of Brooklyn, with the view of ascertaining its adaptability to general use. A bill now before the House to authorize the adoption of the dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad lead the Committee to make the investigation. The party left the Astor House at 1 P. M., and returned at 4 P. M. Upon arriving at Jersey City, a special car was in waiting to convey them to Bergen, at which place they took the car with the dummy engine attached. Mr. GRICE, of the firm of GRICE & LONG, of Philadelphia, the patentees of the invention, was in attendance, to explain the theory and the practical working of the engine. The car proceeded a distance of two miles, having been stopped several times on the way to show the absolute control which the engineer has over the machinery. A severe test was given to the car on a grade at the rate of two hundred feet to the mile, near Bergen; but the trial was attended with the most satisfactory results. The entire party expressed their approbation of the recent improvement, and it was the general impression that in a few months the dummy engine would supersede horses on nearly all the City roads.

Mass Meeting in Williamsburgh.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German citizens of Williamsburgh was held on Wednesday evening, at the Turners' Hall, in Messerole-street. Mr. PETERSON was Chairman of the meeting, assisted by the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The address of the evening was delivered by Capt. R. W. RAYMOND, of FREMONT's Staff, an American by birth, whose German speech on "Fremont in Missouri," was received with much attention and favor by the audience. After speaking more than an hour, Capt. RAYMOND closed with an impassioned appeal to his fellow-citizens of German birth not to forsake the good cause, even though their favorite General was unjustly treated. The weapon of their criticism should be the probe of the friendly surgeon, not the dagger of the assassin.

Mr. RASTER, editor of the *Abendzeitung*, and the admirable American correspondent of the Berlin *Nationalzeitung*, was loudly called for, and made a few eloquent remarks.

The following, one of a series of resolutions, will give an idea of the tone of the meeting:

"We believe that an energetic conduct of the war can only be attained after the removal of all incapable and half-loyal officers, and by the advancement of brave and true-hearted ones—leaders like JOHN C. FREMONT, whose past affords the surest guarantee for the strict execution of all the measures of Government for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion."

After which the meeting broke up at a late hour, amid cheers for JOHN C. FREMONT.

We learn by the German papers that Capt. RAYMOND, whose address was at once eloquent, thoughtful and effective, will shortly speak before a mass-meeting of Germans in this City.

The Homicide of Thos. Byrnes—Sullivan Acquitted.

The jury in the case of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN, tried for the murder of THOS. BYRNES, late Superintendent of Lands and Places, came into Court at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, having been together since 1½ o'clock Friday afternoon, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." After the rendition of the verdict SULLIVAN arose, and said: "I am much obliged to the Court and the jury for this act of justice; I solemnly aver that I committed the deed in self-defence." Judge LEONARD said: "SULLIVAN, I hope this will be a lesson to you, and that you will never carry a pistol again."

The Court then adjourned.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN passed sentence upon the following persons, previously convicted:

James Donohue, for petit larceny from the person—State Prison 2 years.

Wm. Minor, *alias* Fitzsimmons, for attempt at burglary in the third degree—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Titus Wilson, for forgery in the fourth degree—City Prison 60 days.

Austin Henry, *alias* Heenan, for manslaughter in the second degree—State Prison 6 years and 8 months.

Patrick Phelan, for attempt to maim Stephen Eason—State Prison 4 years and 8 months.

Wm. Baker, for forgery in the fourth degree—State Prison 2 years.

Ellen Bennett, for petit larceny from the person—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

James Wycoff, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary 1 year.

Thos. Ward, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Margaret Schmidt, for petit larceny—Penitentiary 3 months.

Eliza Ann Franklin, for attempt at grand larceny—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Thos. Wright, for petit larceny from the person—State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

A New Side-Wheel Steamer.

The *Morning Star*, a side-wheel steamer, owned by the New-York Mail Steamship Company, is now in course of construction at the pier near the foot of Grand-street. She is intended for the New-York, Havana and New-Orleans line, and is considered by competent judges to be one of the finest modeled vessels afloat. She will be capable of attaining a high rate of speed, which is an advantage to be appreciated in these days of pirate chasing and plundering. Her dimensions are—length, 275 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet. Her builders are Messrs. ROOSEVELT & JOYCE. The firm of ROWLAND, ROSS & CO. perform the joiner work, and the Allaire Iron Works put in the engine and machinery. The engine is of the walking-beam style—has an 18-inch cylinder and 12-foot stroke. The steamer has two water-tight bulkheads in her hull, and is every way adapted for the service intended. She will accommodate 200 first-class passengers. Her state-rooms are spacious, well ventilated, and are to be provided with all the modern appointments. Upon the promenade deck is a ladies' lounging saloon; also a smoking-room for gentlemen. The cabins are to be decorated after the most approved pattern—neither expense nor pains being spared to make them comfortable and attractive. The steamer will be commanded by Capt. A. D. PERKINS, a gentleman of high naval ability and repute. It is expected she will make her first trip in about three weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALTERING TREASURY NOTES.—EDWARD DALTON BLISS, the young man who was arrested on Thursday for attempting to pass a $50 United States Treasury note at Niblo's saloon, had a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. It appeared from the evidence that BLISS is only 15 years of age, that he has three brothers in the army, and was himself, until lately, in the naval service where he maintained a good character. No other altered money was found on his person, and there is little doubt that in attempting to pass the note he was made a tool of by older and more guilty parties. Commissioner OSBORN reserved his decision in the case until Monday, and will, meantime, make inquiries with regard to young BLISS, and release or commit him as the facts may warrant.

REMARKABLE ROBBERIES OF JEWELRY AND HATS.—At about 8 o'clock on Friday evening a horse and wagon drove up in front of the jewelry store of Mr. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 Sixth-avenue. One of the parties alighted, and entering the store, asked to see some diamond rings, one of which he wished to purchase. Mr. FRANKFIELD produced a box of diamond and opal rings, valued at $1,000. The ostensible purchaser seized the box, and rushing out of the store, jumped into the wagon, which was immediately driven off at a great rate of speed. Mr. FRANKFIELD pursued, but the thieves, with their booty, were soon out of sight. Yesterday, three thieves, with a horse and wagon, stopped in front of the wholesale hat establishment of HACKES & GUTMAN, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street, and seizing a case of hats, valued at $90, drove off with the booty and escaped. No arrests have been made in either of these cases.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week, viz.: *Appointments*—Newton Cannon, to the First Precinct; Robert Carrigan, Second; Daniel Mahoney and James Leonard, Seventh; Chas. F. Mather, Twenty-fifth; Wm. Reynolds, Thirty-second; Richard Baker and John Dougherty, Forty-second. *Resignations*—Mark T. Seymour, of the Central Office; James A. Duffy, of the Fourteenth; and Moses S. Smith, of the Twenty-seventh. *Deceased*—James B. Millspaugh, of the Seventh Precinct.

FIRE IN A HAT MANUFACTORY.—Between seven and 8 o'clock Friday night, flames were discovered issuing from the basement of No. 144 West-street, occupied by MORRIS J. GRIFFIN as a hat and cap manufactory. Mr. G.'s loss will amount to about $600. He is insured for $325 in the Astor Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mayor OPDYKE, was damaged to the extent of $200, and is fully insured.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Feb. 13:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 6	176	110	285
Admitted to Feb. 13	33	9	42
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	18	48
Died	4	5	9
Remaining at date	175	96	271

Males, 265; females 16.

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

Read advertisement of the "People's Provision Company" on the eighth page.

NEW-JERSEY.

BOLD LARCENY.—A very bold robbery was committed yesterday, about 1 o'clock, at the rooms of Mr. MARCUS L. WARD, No. 2 Custom-house Building, in Newark. An assistant, who had been engaged in the payment of money sent on by New-Jersey soldiers, having left the room for a few minutes, locking the door after him, upon returning found the door wide open, and $501 missing from a tin box he had left open in the room. Fifty dollars of the money belonged to the clerk, and the balance to the soldiers. No clue to the robber has been obtained.

VERDICT IN THE MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of MATHIAS GALITZDORF, for the murder of MAX WIRTZ, was concluded in the Hudson County Court this (Saturday) forenoon. Judge OGDEN made a fair charge, explaining the law in such cases, and leaving the degree of crime to the judgment of the jury. After being out nearly an hour, the jury came in with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner heard the verdict with apparent indifference.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.—The Newark Fire Department will parade at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, to attend the funeral of ELIAS B. ALSTON, an old fireman, who died on Thursday last, from the effects of injuries received at a fire several years ago. It is expected there will be a very general parade of the Department, making an imposing display.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A German named JACOB NAGLE was dangerously stabbed with a bayonet on Friday evening, in a lager beer saloon in Springfield-avenue, Newark, by a soldier named JAMES MURDOCK. The wounds were in the forehead and left side near the heart. It is feared the injuries will proved fatal.

RECEPTION OF A NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—A new hose carriage, intended to be run by horses, was yesterday received in Newark, and deposited in the City Hose Depot until the new house now building for it is ready.

AIDES TO GOV. PARKER.—Gov. PARKER has appointed the following gentlemen his aides-de-camp, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel: DANIEL P. STRATTON, Salem, First Division; ISAAC A. NICHOLS, Newark, Second Division; JAMES L. RUE, Freehold, Third Division; WILLIAM SWEENY, Belvidere, Fourth Division.

U. S. HOSPITAL, NEWARK.—The weekly report of this institution shows admitted, 2; returned to duty, 11; discharged, 9; deserted, 1. ISAAC CRAWFORD, Company F, Thirteenth New-Jersey regiment, arrived on the 13th.

REDUCTION IN COAL.—The dealers in Newark have made a reduction of 50 cents per ton in the price of coal, which is now sold at from $5 50 to $7 50, according to size.

THE SWINDLING CASE.—HERTZ, one of the parties arrested in this City a few days since and taken to Newark, upon a charge of swindling, was on Thursday released, by the police authorities of that city, upon $500 bail. The other two, MYER and MOR-[illegible] Philadelphia stating that they were [illegible] implicated in some swindling transaction in that city. They were accordingly held, to await [illegible].

RECEPTION OF A NEW TRUCK.—Crocket Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of Newark, on Thursday afternoon, received from New-York an elegant new Truck. The Company on their return to Newark were received by Neptune Hose Company No. 1, and after a parade with music through the principal streets, both companies sat down to an elegant collation at the house of Crockett Company.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court....Feb. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

CHARGES ON PRIZE PROPERTY—REFERENCE ORDERED.

The United States vs. 391 *Barrels of Resin. Cargo of the Schooner A. H. Partridge.*—In this case the matter of the charges of Messrs. Ward & Gove, reported in our issue of the 9th inst., was brought before the Court, by the return of the monitions which had been by order of the Court issued to the Marshal and District-Attorney. The monitions being returned, Mr. Benedict, counsel for the petitioners, moved, as before, for an order of reference in the matter, and, after some discussion, the motion was granted. The following order was entered in the matter:

The Marshal having returned the monition in this proceeding that he had attached the proceeds of said property to answer the demand of Robert M. Ward and Walter S. Gove, as set forth in their petition, and Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict, having been heard on the part of the petitioners, and Mr. Ethan Allen for E. D. Smith, United States District-Attorney, in opposition, it is now ordered that it be referred to a Commissioner of the Court, to take such proofs as may be offered in support of the allegations in the petition, and in opposition thereto, and to report the same, together with his conclusions thereon, to the Court with all convenient speed.

VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE—FURTHER PROOF.

The United States vs. The Schooner Levi Rowe and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the gunboat *Mount Vernon* on Nov. 29, 1862, at sea, six miles from the coast of North Carolina. The vessel was brought here and libeled as prize; no one intervened to defend the suit. The vessel had on board a certificate of British registry to Joseph Enens, of New-York, as owner, dated at Nassau, Sept. 21, 1861, and a charter party of the vessel executed by Sawyer & Menendez, as owners, to James M. Taylor, dated at Nassau, Nov. 11, 1862, for a voyage to Beaufort, N. C., thence to New-York and back to Nassau; a shipping agreement for the same voyage, dated Nov. 10, and a clearance dated the same day, for Beaufort. She also had on board the President's Proclamation of May 12, 1862, and the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of the same date, and her license, granted at Nassau, Nov. 11, 1862, which exempted her from liability to seizure for trading to Beaufort. The charterer and the Master both testified that the vessel was captured about thirty-five miles from Beaufort, and that she was steering for Beaufort at the time. The prize master in his deposition verifying the arrest, and the papers found on board, testified that the vessel, when captured, was standing directly into Topsail Inlet.

Held by the Court—That there is a palpable reserve in the entries on the log and in the statements of the witnesses, which, connected with the circumstances surrounding the voyage, affords probable cause for the belief that the vessel was engaged in an illicit adventure.

Final decree in the case suspended, with leave to the libelants to put in at any time within a year further proof as to the place of capture and also of the purpose of the voyage.

PRIZE PROPERTY LIABLE FOR FREIGHT—LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

The United States vs. 858 *bales of Cotton, cargo of the Schooner Clifton. The United States* vs. 121 *barrels of Oil, &c., cargo of the Schooner Palmer.*—These were applications on behalf of the owners of the vessels to be allowed freight. After the capture of Newbern Commodore Rowan put on board of these vessels the above-named goods, captured at that place, to be brought to New-York. The masters of the vessels gave bills of lading stipulating for the delivery of the goods on payment of freight. The cargoes were brought here and placed in store, and afterward sold; and the owners of the vessels on affidavits setting up these facts and exhibiting the bills of lading, moved for an order for the payment of the freight. Counsel for the captors objected to the order, claiming that the property being prize, could not be affected with any lien for freight, and the remedy of the petitioners was by application to the Government for payment.

Held by the Court—That the United States, in relation to the ownership of real or personal property, have in their public capacity like authority and remedies, and are subject to like liabilities in dealing with it, through legal agencies or otherwise, as natural persons, except perhaps in respect to the operation of laws of limitation, or rules resting upon usages under the law-merchant. (5 Pet., 115; 15 do., 377; 10 Wheat., 343; 3 do., 172; 12 do., 559; 5 How., 382; 12 do., 98.)

That property captured as prize belongs to the Government, and is chargeable with the same liabilities as if owned by individuals.

That Commodore Rowan was a competent agent of the United States to bind them, as owners of the property, to a fulfillment of this contract for its carriage.

That, the vessels not being in the employ of the libelants, or bound to carry the cargoes except by virtue of the bills of lading, and the cargoes, having been carried on board the vessels for the benefit of the libelants, are legally and justly subject to the payment of freight according to the bills of lading.

Ordered, therefore, that a true computation of the freight be stated, and that the Marshal pay the same to the petitioners out of the proceeds of said goods in Court, as part of the expenses and charges to which the same are legally liable and subject.

For the motion, Messrs. Mann and Rodman; in opposition, Mr. Upton and Mr. Donohue.

NEW ADMIRALTY RULE—INTERLOCUTORY SALES.

The following order in relation to the practice of the Court has been directed to be entered:

Ordered, that the rules governing the practice of the Court on the instance side in admiralty shall not authorize interlocutory decrees in suits *in rem*, taken by default on the return of process to direct the sale of the *res* condemned thereby, before the sum chargeable thereon be decreed by the Court, unless by consent of the parties in interest, or the express order of the Court, because of the perishing or perishable condition of the *res*.

Before Judge Shipman.

LIABILITY OF VESSEL FOR CARGO NEVER ON BOARD.

Gustav. Reynaud et al., vs. *The bark Richard Cobden.*—This was a libel filed to recover the damages caused by the refusal to receive on board the vessel certain hogsheads of tobacco which the libelants alleged the agents of the vessel had agreed to receive on board and carry as freight.

SHIPMAN, J.—This libel must be dismissed. It is now well settled that in order to subject a vessel through process *in rem*, for loss of goods agreed to be carried on freight, the goods must have been delivered and received on board. (Dill *vs.* The *John Bertram*.) The goods in this case were not so delivered and received on board, and no liability for their loss is thrown on the vessel. Whether there is a personal liability resting upon those in charge of the vessel in consequence of any failure of duty on their part, need not be determined. That question is not before the Court.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Kaufman, Frank & Wilcoxson; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Miller & Frank vs. *The bark Richard Cobden.*

Leopold Huffer vs. *The bark Malvina Degner.*—These two cases involved the same question, and were decided in the same way. Libels dismissed with costs.

INTERLOCUTORY SALE ON DEFAULT.

Nathan B. Sanders vs. *The Schooner Sea Fowl.*—The libel was filed in this case to recover seaman's wages. On the return of the process, no one appearing for the vessel, the libelant moved for a default and reference, and for condemnation and sale of the vessel, as has been the practice in the Court. But the attention of the Court being called to the matter, the question arose whether it was proper at this stage of the proceedings to move for a condemnation and sale of the property, and the question was submitted to the Court.

Held by the Court, That the Court is unaware that any such usage has grown up in the practice of the Court, or has been sanctioned in any instance by express order of the Court, unless it was under intimation that the condemnation was assented to by the parties in interest.

That the fundamental principle regulating every branch of judicature, in law, equity or admiralty, exacts a final positive judgment or decree determining the sumso paid, antecedent to the sale of property to satisfy it,

That the true reading of the rules of this Court is in accordance with this principle.

That the decree proposed to be entered in this cause must be modified so as to rescind the order to issue execution upon the condemnation of the vessel. Such decree can only be allowed after the amount due is legally ascertained or assented to by the party charged by it.

Criminal Law—The Right to Use Violence in Self-defence—The Question for the Jury in Such a Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

The People vs. *Albert Uhl.*—The prisoner was tried on an indictment for the murder of one William Lee. The defence was that the act was committed in self-defence.

On the trial, on behalf of the prisoner, proof was introduced to show specific acts of violence of deceased toward others, and of his having been in the habit of practicing a species of dishonesty called "burning;" that is, procuring liquor to be furnished to him to drink at the bar, with the intent of not paying for it.

To rebut the effect of this testimony, the prosecution introduced evidence of the general character of deceased for peace, quietness and honesty. This evidence was admitted, and the prisoner's counsel excepted.

In the course of his charge to the Jury, the Court said: "If you (the Jury) find that the prisoner was justified in defending himself, and carried that protection further than was necessary for his defence, then he is guilty of manslaughter in some one of the four degrees." Prisoner's counsel excepted to so much of the charge.

The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the case was appealed on the exceptions noted.

The Court, per CLERKE J., held, in the appeal, that the exceptions of the prisoner's counsel to the evidence are untenable; but in respect to the exception to the Judge's charge, the following language is used: "The exception is well taken. This is positive and unqualified instruction to the jury on a relevant and important point. I do not find it limited, qualified or explained in any other part of the charge. It tells the jury in substance that they have to determine whether, at the time of the fatal blow the prisoner carried the means of defending himself further than was necessary for his defence. But this is not the question for the jury, but whether the prisoner was assailed under such circumstances as to furnish him reasonable ground for apprehending a design to take away his life. (Shuter *vs.* The People, 2 Comstock, 193.) The question and report is, whether the prisoner had reasonable ground to believe himself in danger of great bodily harm or loss of life, not whether such danger actually existed."

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

Justice BARNARD dissented in respect to the exception to the Judge's charge. He thought it not well taken. A single sentence is taken out of the whole charge. The Judge was not charging on the point as to whether, under the circumstances of the case, the prisoner was justified in taking measures for his protection, but on the point as to what degree of violence he might use in that protection. On this, the charge is clearly correct.

The judgment should be affirmed.

Revenue Decisions.

The following Decisions have been recently rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

CONCERNING LICENSES TO DEALERS ON VESSELS, RAFTS, ETC.

Assessors may assess as dealers, those persons who sell commodities from vessels, boats, or barges, or who sell logs and lumber in rafts, and make the usual report to the Collectors, together with the name, if any, of the vessel employed. The licenses will be prepared in conformity to such return.

Application for license should be made, and the license should be issued, in the collection district where the licensee resides.

CONCERNING THE TAXABLE VALUE OF GOODS SOLD AT PLACES OTHER THAN THE PLACE OF MANUFACTURE.

In estimating the duties upon articles manufactured, when removed and sold at any other place than the place of manufacture, there shall be deducted from the gross amount of sales the following items, viz.: freight from the place of manufacture, storage, insurance, and commissions actually paid. When the articles are sold by the manufacturer, an allowance may be made for the expenses of sale not exceeding the usual commissions upon the same or similar articles at the place of sale.

RELATIVE TO STAMPS REQUIRED UPON CERTIFICATES OF STOCKS IN CORPORATION.

Whenever the officers of a corporation receive satisfactory evidence that any person, persons, or party have become stockholders in such corporation, and shall make in the books thereof the requisite entries, showing that such person, persons, or party have become stockholders, and shall make and sign a certificate or certificates thereof, it shall be the duty of such officers to affix to every such certificate the appropriate revenue stamp; the expense thereof to be paid by the person, persons, or party for whose use or benefit such certificate or certificates are made and signed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 14, 1863.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95½
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97
20,000	do	97¼
10,000	do	97⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	96
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	89½
45,000	Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes	103
20,000	do	103⅛
500	do endorsed	103
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	96
10,000	U. S. D. Nts	155
2,000	Ky. State 6s	100½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	107
3,000	Ill. War Loan	100
1,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '60	99½
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100
20,000	Mo. State 6s	66⅛
1,000	do	66⅛
12,000	do	66⅛
4,000	do	66⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62½
7,000	Cal. State 7s . b4	130½
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	75
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	120
3,600	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1M	106
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F	123
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m	111
3,000	do	110⅞
4,000	Hud. R. 1st M	119
1,000	Harlem R. 3d M	105
10,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	125
17,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	92
20,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc B.	82½
10,000	do b30	83½
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71½
5,000	do	71
10,000	do b30	72
5,000	Chi. & N. W. I B.	96
2,000	Lack. & W. Bs.	117½
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	90
10,000	do b60	91½
10,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
7,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	105½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	85
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th M	81
1,000	Ch. & Al. In. Bs	109
20	Commonwealth B'k	80
20	Bank of Commerce	92½
100,000	Amer. Gold	155¾
60,000	do b30	156
10,000	do s30	155½
50,000	do	155⅝
50	Citz. Gas Co. Brkl'n.	98½
100	Canton Co	25½
13	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	128
250	Penn. Coal C. ex d.	126½
300	Pacific M. S. Co	165½
10	do opg	165¾
50	do s30	165
50	New-Jersey Zinc	99
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	19½
50	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	117⅞
200	do	117⅞
200	Erie Railway	74½
200	do	74½
400	do	74⅝
200	do b30	74⅝
300	do s30	74½
400	do	74½
50	do b10	74⅝
200	do b10	74½
100	do s15	74½
100	Erie R. Pref. s60	99
100	Hud. Riv. R	95
100	do	95½
100	do	95⅝
700	do	95½
200	Harlem R.	35
400	do	35½
1000	do	35½
300	do	35⅝
100	do s3	35½
100	Harlem R Pref.	70½
10	Second-avenue R	70
200	Nor. & Wor. R. b30	80
150	Reading R. R	90½
15	Panama R	181½
55	do	182
50	Mich. Cen. R	95¾
800	Mich. S. & N. I. R	59⅜
200	do	59⅝
500	do	59½
100	do	59⅜
300	do	59½
100	do s30	59
250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	90½
1500	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	70
300	do	69½
100	do s30	69
400	do	69⅝
50	Gal. & Chi. R	92½
50	do	92⅜
100	do	92¼
200	Clev. & Tol. R s30	90½
200	do	90¾
100	do b30	91
500	Chi. & R. Is. R	92
100	do s30	92
100	do	92¼
100	do	92¼
100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	108½
150	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R.	65
50	N. J. Cen. R.	170
50	New-Jersey R.	157
50	Alton & T. H. R.	33
20	do	32
26	do	32½
500	Chic. & Alton Pref	83½
50	Chic. & N. W. R.	18

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95½
10,000	do	95⅝
30,000	do	95½
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg.	89
29,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	97½
5,000	do	97
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	103⅛
40,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96
12,000	do	96⅛
10,000	U. S. D. N.	154¾
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¾
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81	117¼
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s	120
1,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	121
25,000	Amer. Gold	155⅛
85,000	do	155⅝
65,000	do b10	155¾
37,000	do	155¾
25,000	do b30	156
5,000	do b10	155⅞
25	Cumb. Coal Prefd	20
11	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	128
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	165½
200	do	165
50	do s30	164½
100	do s30	164⅛
50	do	164½
400	N. Y. Cen. R	118
50	do s30	117⅞
100	do	117⅞
700	Harlem R b10	35½
600	do	35½
100	do	35⅝
300	Erie Railway	74½
600	do s30	74½
900	do b10	74½
500	do	74¾
100	do b15	74½
300	Hudson River R	95⅝
50	do b30	96
500	do	96
100	do s30	95½
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R	69⅝
600	do	69½
1050	Harlem R. Prefd	71
300	Reading R.	90½
50	Mich. Cen. R.	95¾
150	do	95½
300	M. S. & N. I. R. s5	59
200	do	59
50	do b10	59
100	do	58¾
28	do	58¾
250	M. S. & N. I. G.	105½
200	Clev. & Tol. Rd	90⅜
100	do s10	90⅛
150	Chic. & R. I. R.	92½
200	do	92¾
100	do b5	92½
100	do b10	92½
100	do	92½
50	Alton & T. H. R	33½
50	C., B. & Q. Rd	108¾
230	do	109
150	do	109½
100	do b10	109½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	103
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96
40,000	U. S. D. N's	155
135,000	Amer. Gold	155⅝
50	Canton Co	25
800	Erie Railway	74⅜
100	Erie Railway Pref.	99¾
200	Hudson River R. s60	95½
100	do s30	94½
100	do c	94¾
800	Harlem Railroad	35½
1500	do bnw	35½
400	Harlem R. Pref.	70½
50	M. S. & N. I. R	59
50	do	58½
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	69½
100	do	69⅝
200	do b10	69½
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s3	91
500	do s60	90¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	92½
550	do	92⅞
20	Clev. & Tol. R.	90
100	do	90½
100	do s3	90½
100	do s30	90
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	92½
500	do	92¾
400	do b3	92¾
300	do s3	92¾
300	do	92⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. Coupons	97
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. Notes	103
3,000	Debt Certificates	96½
30,000	do	96½
7,000	U. S. D. Nts	154⅞
10,000	2 Year Trs. Nts	154¾
95,000	American Gold	155⅝
10,000	do	155¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s b3	66
900	Erie R.	74½
850	do s3	74¼
350	Harlem R. Prfd	72½
650	M. S. & N. I. R.	59
150	do s10	59
300	Ill. Cen. R. s3	91
200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	69½
400	Galena	92⅞
100	Clev. & Tol. Rd	90½
300	do	90⅝
100	do b3	90⅝
800	Chi. & R. I. Rd. b10	92¾
200	do	92¾
50	do b10	92⅞
25	do	92⅞
200	do	93
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	64½
100	A. & T. H. prf. b30	67
100	do	66¾

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.—P. M.

The variations in Gold Coin to-day were comparatively unimportant. The price finally left off about the same as last night. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were all stronger. The 12 months' Certificates in demand at 96⅛ ⅌ cent., and 7.30s at 103@103⅛. The Railway Shares were firm, and several of them higher than yesterday and in demand, such as Hudson, Harlems and Rock Island. Pacific Mail fell off 1@1¼ ⅌ cent. At the 4 o'clock Public Board the following prices were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	155¾	155¾	Harlem	35½	35¼
U. S. 6 C. H. Notes	103½	103¾	Harlem Pref	70	72½
Tennessees	62½	62¾	Mich. Central	95½	95¾
Missouris	66	65¾	Mich. Southern	59½	59
N. Y. Central	118	117¾	Mich. Guarant'd	105½	105¾
Erie	74½	74¾	Illinois Central	90½	91
Erie Preferred	99¾	99¾	Pittsburgh	69½	69¼
Hudson	96	96	Galena	92½	92¾
Toledo	90½	90½	Rock Island	91½	92½
Pacific Mail	166	165	7-30 Tr. Notes	103½	103¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

New-York	110	Chatham	80
Manhattan	132	Hanover	86
America	110½	Metropolitan	101
Tradesmen's	101	Nassau	102
National	92	Corn Exchange	98½
Commerce	91½	Continental	86
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	80
American Exchange	96	Importers' and Traders'	96½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	120	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92½
N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	124	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
Erie firsts, '68	120	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42½
Erie fourths, '80	110	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	68
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	106	Lack. & W. Bds	117
Hud. firsts, '69	119	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	121
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	123	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75	110⅞	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	111
No. Ind. Goshen l, '68	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	105½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	124	Clev. & Pitts fourths	80½
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105		

The earnings of the New-York & Erie Railway for the month of Jan. 1863, were.... $835,452 91

Earnings month of January 1862, were.... 699,097 45

Increase.... 136,354 46

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $965,141 29, (including $199,000 for Customs;) payments, $856,095 11; balance, $9,834,529 11.

The earnings of the Chicago and North Western Railway, for the week ending Feb. 7, 1863, are as follows:

Passengers	$6,393 99	Mails	$508 33
Freight	8,015 53	Express	252 08
Total			$15,169 93
Same period last year			10,615 11
Increase			$4,554 82

The following is the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Through Line's statement of earnings for the week ending Feb. 7:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$9,828 50	$6,055 88
Freight	17,207 04	10,561 03
Sundries	974 33	899 33
Total	$28,009 87	$17,516 24
Increase	10,493 63	
Total this month to date	$28,009 87	$17,516 24
Total since Jan. 1	124,316 33	98,979 36

The approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of January, were as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$233,036 89	$214,394 94
Passengers	86,965 34	60,519 79
Express Matter	3,072 50	2,700 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
Rent of Railway	7,083 33	7,083 33
Miscellaneous	768 87	897 24
Total	$338,751 93	$293,420 30

Increase for January, 15½ ⅌ cent.

The National Banking Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "S," in his letter published in the TIMES of Jan. 31, advocates the Banking scheme of Mr. CHASE, as one which will afford instant relief to the Treasury, and as carrying out the views of JEFFERSON. I have given this subject a great deal of thought, and I must confess myself unable to agree with your correspondent, as to any immediate benefit to the Treasury to result from the plan, if carried out, or the fulfillment, by it, of Mr. JEFFERSON's anticipations, as understood by "S."

It is to relieve the Treasury "by checking inflation." The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, stated that he encountered difficulty in the sale of the Bonds called 7.30s, because there was a deficiency of legal money, in which alone the payment could be made, specie having all disappeared, and that it was necessary to furnish the people with a medium before they could pay for bonds. The existing circulation was scattered through the country, in large amounts in the West, for moving the crops; a part of it spread by the army in the South, so that when the subscriptions for the 7.30 bonds came to be paid for, it was necessary to use checks on banks, marked good in some instances. The increased business and prices have rendered a corresponding increase of circulation necessary, and the State laws limiting their issues, many of the banks have found difficulty in carrying on their business without adopting the plan of marking checks good, or giving drafts on other banks.

Mr. CHASE's plan is essentially the New-York Banking law, only substituting the United States for the State loans to be deposited as security for the circulating notes. The Bonds are to be purchased by the banks, and to be paid for in lawful money. This would necessarily take the legal tender notes out of circulation, and place them in the Treasury, *not to be reissued*, agreeably to the Treasury report, because they would then interfere with the *new bank* circulation. So far, then, the Treasurer has done nothing more than *pay off* his floating debt, bearing no interest, by issuing, in its place, 20-year Bonds, for which he must pay six per cent.

He must now borrow money from the banks, on their own terms, and their notes must be made legal money by Congress before they can be received in payment for further loans. Should the banks offer loans on terms not admissible by the Government, the Treasurer would have no resource but again to issue the legal tender, in violation of the *implied contract* in his report that they are not to be reissued. But, suppose the terms to be satisfactory, what amount of new loans could the banks pay for? The whole amount of their notes is to be ten per cent. less than that *of the bonds they have deposited* for security. What portion of this will be in general circulation, and not at their command? Will it return to them before the payments of the Government will require them? Can the business of the country be carried on with a less amount of bank notes than of legal tender notes? It is evident that the banks, to enable them to furnish the necessary circulation, must have deposits of loan to an amount at least eleven per cent. more than the whole amount necessary for circulation, for they can only claim 90 per cent. in notes for 100 per cent. deposited in bonds.

Will the banks derive any particular advantage from Mr. CHASE's plan, to induce them to adopt it? They can now invest what amount they please in Government loans for the sake of the interest, and make use of legal-tender notes for their circulation. Thus they hold the certificates of loan in their own hands, and can make what use of them they please, and are unrestricted in their business, having no creditors but their depositors, and can use the legal-tender notes to as good advantage as those banks who now issue no notes of their own do by using the notes of other banks. But on the proposed plan of deposits to furnish circulation, they would have no control of these deposits, without first withdrawing from their business the amount necessary to redeem them at the Treasury. With this view of the subject, it appears to me that it will be up-hill work to carry out the plan, unless the *banks are coerced* into it by some acts which would be considered rather stringent. If the Secretary wishes the aid of the banks, as agents or depositories, it would be better, in my opinion, to offer them this business, *on condition of their making exclusive use of the legal-tenders in their business.* The country would thus have the benefit of the interest on the *circulation*, and *that* strictly a *national* one, of equal value everywhere. The bank notes, though spoken of by the Treasurer as national, would not possess this equal value more than ordinary notes of solvent banks, as they would all be payable at the respective banks from which they are issued. Domestic exchanges would, of course, be levied on them.

With regard to public security, the bank notes would possess no advantage over the legal tender notes, as both have the United States Bonds for their basis, the legal tenders being at any time convertible into them, and any redundancy of them may be thus disposed of. These have the advantage over the bank plans, that the Government is perfectly independent, and can at once supply itself with the means required for its purposes—nor is it necessary to interfere by law with the banks to get them into circulation. The Government would of course pay its contracts in them; notes for collection in banks would also be paid in them. They would be deposited in banks, and the banks must either circulate or fund them in self-defence.

They would, I think, in this way, be converted into loans quite as rapidly as upon the bank scheme. There has, as yet, been no fair trial of them. The Treasurer, endeavoring to keep down the issue as much as possible, adopted the system of deposits on interest, which had the effect of preventing their circulation. Had he had authority *to meet all his payments in them*, we should have found more demand for the 5.20 loans, and much less expansion in bank notes. The public have it in their power to encourage the use of legal tender notes, by objecting to receive bank notes, which, during suspension, have no base for redemption, and must be considered an inferior currency to the legal tender notes.

Your correspondent "S" quotes JEFFERSON, as favoring such a currency as is now proposed by Mr. CHASE. But the quotations he gives present a very different idea to my mind. The banks had suspended, and he recommended the issue of Treasury notes and taxation to redeem them. "Congress," said he, "may now borrow of the public, *and without interest*, all the money they may want, to the amount of a competent circulation, by merely issuing their own promissory notes of proper denominations for the larger purposes of circulation, but not for the small. Leave that door open for the entrance of metallic money." "The State Legislatures should be immediately urged *to relinquish the right of establishing banks of discount.* Most of them will comply, on patriotic principles, under the conviction of the moment, and *non-complying may be crowded into concurrence by legitimate devices.*" "The Government is now issuing Treasury notes for circulation, bottomed on solid funds, and bearing interest. The *Banking Confederacy* (and the merchants bound to them by debts) *will endeavor to crush the credit of these notes;* but the country is eager for them, *as something they can trust to*, and *so soon as a convenient quantity of them can get into circulation,* THE BANK NOTES DIE." Again: "*Put down the banks*, and if this country could not be carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy, without ever knowing the want of a dollar, without dependence upon *the traitorous classes of her citizens*, without bearing hard on the resources of the people, or loading the public with an indefinite burden of debt, I know nothing of my countrymen." "Not by any novel project"—"BY THE TOTAL PROHIBITION OF ALL PRIVATE PAPER AT ALL TIMES, *by reasonable taxes* IN WAR, *aided by the necessary emissions of* PUBLIC PAPER *of circulating size*." "Would the Treasury have ventured its credit in bills of circulating size, as of five or ten dollars, &c., they would have been greedily received by the people *in preference to bank paper*." How any man can construe such quotations into favoring the establishment of banks, I cannot conceive. He says: PUT THE BANKS DOWN—they are trying to crush the credit of these notes. Is not his language prophetic?

E. H.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1863.

Necessity of Making Legal Tender Notes Receivable for Duties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of Gold *versus* Currency has now become the leading and the most important one of the hour, and, unless speedily solved, serious trouble will accrue—trouble which is liable to continual increase or decrease, according to the caprice of Wall-street or the agitation of political subjects.

The whole question is summed up and solved in these words: Governmental or Federal currency, which has caused all this evil, must be rendered more valuable in the eyes of the public, and approach in value nearer to that of gold—all which the Government has the immediate power to do.

The duty of the Government at the present moment ought to be the adoption of such measures as will accomplish this, because until this is accomplished, every fresh issue of greenbacks, or Treasury bonds, no matter what, will affect the credit of the Government; and the value of their issue will go on depreciating.

The only remedy which would at once put a stop to speculation in gold is to allow greenbacks, or legal-tender notes, to take the same position as "demand notes." Why should the latter have kept pace with gold? They both represent the credit of the Government, and nothing more or less. Only because the one is made dutiable paper for all Custom-house dues and the other is not.

The fact of there being in existence a liquidating channel through which there is a continual absorption of the demand notes, gives them a value near as great as gold itself. Why should not the same channel be opened up for the "legal tenders," and kept in issue by the Government, instead of being withdrawn, as demand notes are? What would be the effect on Wall-street if such a measure was adopted? The premium which now exists on demand notes would cease; they would be reduced to the value of legal-tender notes, or, properly speaking, legal-tender notes would rise in value. Many of our worst speculators would be ruined—and the sooner they are the better, as the war is now "*Wall-street against our Government.*" The loss of the premiums on fifteen or eighteen millions would entail an immediate loss of about six to seven millions of dollars, which would crumple up about three-fourths of our heartless speculators, whose object has been, is, and always will be, (as long as they have the power,) to discredit it, and injure the stability of the Government of the United States.

But, you will answer, where is government to get gold to pay their dividends, except from the Custom-house? This is a delusive dream. Government never can get gold enough to pay their dividends from any such source. It is quite impossible for importers to import goods, and to pay the premium on gold. Why, the fact of there being a demand for gold for this purpose, even suppose it were possible, would carry gold up to double its present price, and when importers have to pay their duties in gold, and to buy their exchange in gold, every man can at once see that such barriers are prohibitory to any trade whatever. No. Let the Government adopt a liberal policy, such as I have advised, and there is no doubt whatever that all its securities will improve in value. Gold will fall, and Government can buy or receive, or deposit, whatever gold it requires for the interest payable on Treasury notes, bonds, &c.

The adoption of such a policy will doubtless receive great opposition from all manufacturing interests throughout the Eastern States and Pennsylvania, as also from every banker and speculator in the country. But this very opposition should prove to the Government the wisdom of the course. Naturally enough, manufacturers who are declaring dividends of 30, 40, and 50 per cent. to their stockholders, (as witness that of the Naumkeag Company declaring 66 per cent. profit, and numerous others from 30 to 50,) are anxious enough for a continuance of the season. But does any sane man suppose that the Western States are likely to submit long to these things? Don't try their loyalty too severely. No people, unless slaves, will submit to any oppression in commerce. If sixty millions of demand notes has kept pace to within a few per cents of gold, three hundred millions would keep its proportion. It is not the amount which will test the principle. Sixty millions is as bad as three hundred, if the credit of the Government is not good. In conclusion, I aver that all classes of governmental securities would approach nearer the value of gold. In addition to which, if Government would make all bonds and certificates, &c., convertible into legal tenders, at the option of the holders, it would ensure their abiding value. Once break this excessive speculation, and its abettors will be more careful in future.

The greenback currency is a most excellent thing in itself, and throughout the West it is more prized than their own State bank currency. Farmers' wives and others hoard it as being better than anything else, and now it rests with the Government to give it strength, which can only be done by giving it the value of gold wherever it can be done. If Government does not give it this value, do they wonder if the community refuse to do it? Yours, very truly,

R. M.

Sales of Real Estate, Feb. 12.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Estate of DANIEL FANSHAW, deceased:

Premises No. 37 Ann-st., near Nassau	$6,630
1 lot on 108th-street, 350 ft. east of 4th-av	210
1 lot on 3d-av., corner 91st-st	2,830
1 lot on 3d-av., corner 91st-st., adjoining	1,800
2 lots on 3d-av., corner 91st-st., adjoining, each	1,800
2 lots on 3d-av., corner 91st-st., adjoining, each	1,870
2 lots on 91st-st., in rear of above, each	700
2 lots on 91st-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	660
4 lots on 91st-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	550
4 lots on 91st-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	235
1 lot on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining	440
1 lot on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining	375
1 lot on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining	410
3 lots on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	500
2 lots on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	700
4 lots on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	910
3 lots on 92d-st., in rear of above, opposite, each	610
2 lots on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	530
2 gores on 92d-st., in rear of above, adjoining	1,400 and 1,575
1 lot on 41st-st., 205 ft., east of Madison-av	3,350
1 lot on 5th-av., corner 91st-st	6,925
1 lot on 5th-av., corner 91st-st., adjoining	5,025
1 lot on 5th-av., corner 91st-st., adjoining	4,500
1 lot on 91st-st., in rear of above	2,600
1 lot on 91st-st., in rear of above, adjoining	2,000
1 lot on 91st-st., in rear of above, adjoining	1,920
2 lots on 91st-st., in rear of above, adjoining, each	1,900
1 lot on 91st-st., in rear of above, adjoining	1,875
5 lots on 104th and 105th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., each	655
1 lot on 105th-st., 100 ft., east of 5th-av	1,090
1 lot on 105th-st., adjoining	920
1 lot on 105th-st., adjoining	935
1 lot on 105th-st., adjoining (house)	1,410
4 lots on 105th-st., adjoining, each	810
2 lots on 106th-st., in rear of above, each	1,325
2 lots on 106th-st., adjoining, each	860
1 lot on 106th-st., adjoining	780
1 lot on 106th-st., adjoining	770
1 lot on 2d-av., corner 80th-st	2,530
1 lot on 2d-av., adjoining	1,430
1 lot on 2d-av., adjoining	1,280
1 lot on 79th-st., in rear	910
1 lot on 79th-st., adjoining (house)	1,225
1 lot on 79th-st., adjoining	775
1 lot on 79th-st., adjoining	770
lot on 79th-st., adjoining	710

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA:

Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GERARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for

30,0000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER.

To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:

5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling, clothing, &c.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
50,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a

PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE ADVERTISER HAS FILLED FOR seven years, he thinks with credit, a responsible position, from which, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he wishes to change. He is a thorough accountant, and well qualified for the prompt and courteous dispatch of business, and the arrangement of its details. Any large mercantile or banking house in want of services of this description, and willing to pay a liberal salary for them, will confer a favor by addressing G. Bookkeeper, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for the purpose of opening a correspondence.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL-road Company's Stock.
Jeffersonville Railroad Co. Bonds and Stock.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. Bonds.
Metropolitan, Jersey City and other Gas Co. Stocks.
Bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES L. CAMMANN HAS BEEN admitted as a member of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863. CAMMANN & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME COT-tage, with modern improvements, together with two lots of ground, 51x100, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the southeast corner of 84th-st. and 1st-av.; 84th-st. being the crown street, and the block well improved and occupied by the owners, as well as the surroundings, makes this a most desirable location for a residence. Will be sold without the corner lot if desired. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE WELL BUILT TWO-story and basements finished brick houses on 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., Brooklyn, with gas and water, sliding doors, marble mantles, nine rooms, six closets, coal vault and court-yard in front, for $2,200; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire of J. P. M. GOODWIN, at the buildings, or JOHN SCREMEYER, 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Fulton, Wall and South ferry cars pass the houses.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 17 West 26th-st.; house full size, 25 feet front, three rooms deep; all modern improvements; lot 100 feet deep; near Madison-square and 5th-av. Hotel; finest location in the City. For permits to see the house, and terms, inquire of
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brown stone house, No. 19 Second place, Brooklyn, has marble basins, bathroom, range, furnace, &c.; halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP and basement brick dwelling-house, No. 93 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in a very desirable neighborhood; price $10,000. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WIL-LIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 103 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING FOR SALE—Location below City Hall. The building is modern, in complete order, and producing good revenue. In order to close, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash, or mortgage on long time. Apply to
A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE FRAME COT-TAGE and lot corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh; is within two blocks of the Grand-st. line of cars. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY brick house and lot, on Van Brunt-st., near Ewen-st., Brooklyn; house has marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c.; is within five minutes' walk of Hamilton ferry; terms easy. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, complete, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, on the premises, No. 102 East 3[illegible]th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILA-delphia brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 19th-st. for sale; lot 27 by 106.8; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, a bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $16,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 3[illegible] acres of land, fine garden grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MOD-ern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hour's ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ECONOMY IN RENT.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box 1,275 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot; said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient outbuildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruit; also, a well of good water. It is within 400 or 500 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, to E. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 129 Attorney-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUN-TY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 2[illegible]th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE —Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—MODERATE SIZE, WELL built, with the latest improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; applicant responsible. Address B. C. R., Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASE-ment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ABRAHAM VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSE-hold Furniture, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, at private residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; rich and rare collection of oil paintings by eminent artists; bronzes, statuary, vases, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery; also, magnificent rosewood pianoforte, with all modern improvements; lace curtains, ornaments, bedding, carpeting, &c. Sale peremptory.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD-ING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st. SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 24th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LEASE—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELL-ING-HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER STORIES OF House No. 635 Broadway; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in the drug-store.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WITH FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—In a private family, by a gentleman and wife; between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 4th and 8th avs. preferred. References exchanged. Address W., Box No. 19, Yonkers Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and his wife, where there are no other boarders. House and location must be first-class. Address Box No. 1,773 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF HAND-somely furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 2d inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECT-ORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COM-pany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK
AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of
DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 1[illegible] years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.
BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.
BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.
BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY A. BOARDMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the MARY A. BOARDMAN, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
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P. M. MYERS & CO.,
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach a sermon to young men, at the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., opposite Reservoir-square, a few doors East of 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING to young men at his own Church.

"LIGHT AT EVENING TIME."—REV. C. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the third of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection in aid of the Church will be taken at the close of the services. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. D. C. COOPER. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock: the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., will preach in the MORNING, Rev. E. BENJAMIN in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. F. D. EAGAN in the EVENING. Seats free. ASH WEDNESDAY, services at the usual Sunday hours. On FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., Rev. SAMUEL COOKE will preach.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. THOS. DEWITT, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, will deliver the sixth of this course of doctrinal sermons in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Prayer and Divine Providence.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 7th-av. Rev. BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS formerly Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, and now connected with the United States Sanitary Commission, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SU-PERIORITY of the Universalist Doctrine of the Future and its Results—eleventh of current series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 2[illegible]th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Rev. Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Illinois, preaches at 10½ o'clock A. M.

IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., the Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor of the Willett-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. JOHN PECK, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening sermon: *Sending Forth Judgment unto Victory.* Seats free.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach the fourth sermon of the course to young men, on *The Soul*, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Series of evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, WEST 22D-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching in this newly-erected French Episcopal Church by Rev. Dr. VERREN, THIS MORNING—services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The Sunday evening services will be inaugurated next Sunday, on which occasion Rev. Dr. TYNG will officiate.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 6[illegible] East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life, to be given at the coming of Christ, are invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—A SHORT LECTURE, prayer and spiritual conference of the Church or Congregation, and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock, at Hall No. 32 Bowery. Spiritual Circle at 7½ P. M. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 4[illegible] Broadway, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father REED, Musical Director. Rehearsal, New-York University, SATURDAY EVENING. Singers invited. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. on *Hard Things in the Bible*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Mount Calvary.* Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE third of the series of sermons on behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. K. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached by the Rev. F. S. WILEY, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 161 Bowery. All who feel an interest in the new dispensation and appearance of Christ, are invited and admonished to hear.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH— Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND; at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. ROSS, of Jersey City; at 7½ evening, the Pastor will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BE-tween Rivington and Delancey.—Rev. G. W. SMILEY, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. General prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Special services continued during the week, at 8 o'clock each evening. Preaching by Drs. BURCHARD, COOKMAN, BELL, and others. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. FALKNER BLAKE, Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Preaching in the Vestry the following week, excepting Monday and Saturday evenings.

NOTICE.—THE REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL repeat, by request, a discourse on Micah, vi., 1—3, (D. V.) next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Families and others are respectfully invited.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 15. Subject at 10½ A. M.: *The Church of the Future.* Admittance 5 cents. At 7½ P.M., promptly, new *Scenes in the Summer Land.* Admittance 10 cents.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BE-tween Court and Smith sts, Brooklyn.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, pastor; also, at 3½ P. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WOR-SHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Spiritual View of Cain, Abel and Seth.* The public are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH IN King-st. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West of Hudson-st., on SUNDAY as usual. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. Revival meetings during the week at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF DE Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. T. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st.—Rev. S. H. PLATT will preach at the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH— Corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn. Rev. S. B. BELL will preach, on SUNDAY, 15th inst., in this church. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach in the Chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 15, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.— Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PECK, Jr.; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. L. PECK, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. MCALLISTER.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., cor. Waverley-place. The Rev. Dr. DALTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D. WILL PREACH in the Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, cor. 29th-st. (late Rev. Mr. BANNARD'S,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. J. T. LANING, of Pennsylvania, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE AND CHAISE LOST OR STOLEN —$50 REWARD.—A large size bay horse, heavy gaited, medium length tail, large head, about 15 hands high, hair worn off by breeching and collar; was attached to a Boston chaise or gig, hung on eliptic springs and thorough brace; is painted dark, striped with red; band lost off the off hub; both bands lost off shafts. Any one finding the same, by returning to JOHNSON'S stable, corner of 7th-av. and 22d-st., will receive the above reward.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 12TH inst., about 9 o'clock, in car No. 14 of the 9th-av. Railroad, an ALBUM, containing several poems addressed "To Emma." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving or sending it at No. 266 West 44th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
GREATEST WEEK YET
OF
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, Feb. 16,
(never acted here) the celebrated Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE,
with an unusually strong cast.
TUESDAY,
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT,
when will be revived the favorite Comic Drama,
THE MAGIC MARRIAGE,
with the original distribution of characters.
WEDNESDAY,
fourth night of the very attractive modern comedy,
HENRIETTE,
with a highly appreciated cast.
THURSDAY,
fourth time of the great legitimate comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
with the standard distribution of the establishment,
FRIDAY,
second night of
MARRIED LIFE.

WALLACK'S.
MRS. HOEY
begs to announce that on the occasion of
HER BENEFIT,
which will take place
TUESDAY, Feb. 17.
The brilliant Comic Drama of the
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
which achieved so great a success at its first production, will be performed for the
FIRST TIME
this season, with all its original attractions,
CAST, SCENERY AND COSTUME.
Box Book now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
Harrold and Sheldon ....Lessees
For a short season only.
Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
TWO HUNDRED
BEAUTIFUL LITTLE CHILDREN
Will appear in the gorgeous spectacle entitled,
THE VISION OF FAIRY-LAND,
Or, FESTIVAL OF SPIRITS.
☞ For particulars, see *Herald.*

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
THIRD PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
5th Opera Night.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
MARTHA.
Grand Romantic Opera in four acts,
By FLOTOW.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; balcony and parquette, 50 cents, family circle 25 cents.
CARL ANSCHUTZ ....Director.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director ....Carl Anschutz
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
With the kind assistance of
Mad. ANNA BISHOP,
And Messrs. Rietzel, A. Davis, F. Dawis, Wiése and Ockler, on which occasion the celebrated Overture, composed by Meyerbeer for the opening of the London Exhibition, 1862, will be rendered for the first time. Admission 25c.; reserved seats 25c. extra. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, Feb. 16, for the first time,
JOSEPH IN EGYPT,
Grand Opera, by F. Méhul.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
ON MONDAY, Feb. 16,
EDWIN BOOTH,
Who is nightly received by houses crowded with the intellect and fashion of New-York, will appear, for the first time this engagement, in the character of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakspeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1863.
Un gentilhomme pauvre,
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR.
Operétte Bouffée. Music by Jacques Offenbach.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

GUSTAVE DE SPIESS, PIANIST, (PUPIL of Liszt,) respectfully announces to the public of New-York, that he intends to give a serie of musical matinées, at Dodworth's Hall. The first of these matinées will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, with the kind assistance of Mad. ANNA BISHOP, Mr. F. EBEN, and other eminent talent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., Gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—AN INDUSTRIOUS man, with practical experience in hot house grapes and flowers, and vegetables, shrubbery, &c.—one qualified to oversee a country residence, would find a good and permanent place, if married, wife could be employed in the family if desired. Say where employed, and references. Address C. H., Box No. 1,737 Post-office, or Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, and one who can make himself generally useful; an Englishman or Scotchman preferred, and a single man. Inquire after 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 446 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN ON Patent-office model-work. No man need apply unless fully competent. Inquire at No. 220 Centre-st., fourth floor, back room.

A COLORED COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COL-ored cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give City recommendations. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.

Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.

1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.

All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

MOURNING GOODS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important improvements being in progress, and until finished, all descriptions of Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, Shawls, Veils, &c., will be sold at old prices, which will be found 25 per cent. less than present cost of importation.

Ladies will please observe the store is between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co's, Jewelers. A new front is being put in.

N.B.—Crape Eugene, a new and very handsome article, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Black Silks very low.
W. JACKSON,
Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS—THE LARGEST and cheapest stock in the City, in French and German, every style—a large lot of Real Patent Werleys, less than usual price. N. B.—A great variety in skirts from 75 cents, the newest shapes and very best steel ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Mrs. ELGER'S, No. 888 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—INDIA CAMELS' HAIR Shawls, with light borders, for Spring.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
third door below Amity.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a

SPLENDID STOCK

of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advanced from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF SEC-OND HAND ROSEWOOD PIANOS in good order, just received, will be sold or rented low. Best of new Pianos at great bargains. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

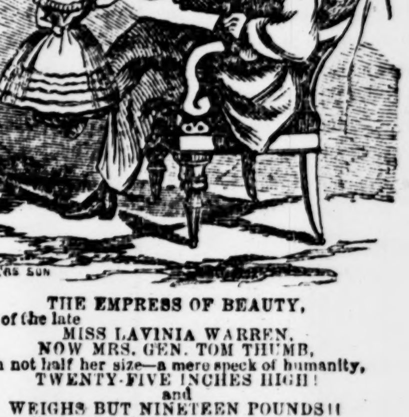
SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

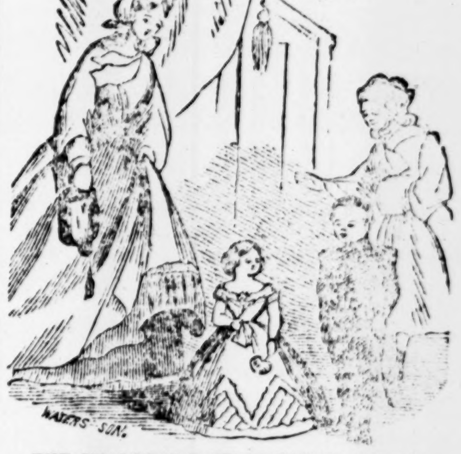
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Manager has the unbounded satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
the World has ever yet produced,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,



THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
Sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
though not half her size—a mere speck of humanity,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH!
and
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!!
The smallest mature lady ever known yet.
PERFECT IN FORM!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
and every way charming and pleasing.

She will be on exhibition at all hours, from 10 o'clock forenoon, till 9 P. M., on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, and on the Stage in the Lecture-Room, between the acts of the play. In company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,



THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than the illustrious
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
the only animal of the kind ever seen in this country, and the greatest curiosity in the whole Animal Kingdom.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
the only one ever captured alive.
WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS
SIXTY POUNDS OF FISH DAILY!
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR,
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON,
the largest bear ever captured alive.
GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful living COLORED FISH; SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c. &c.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
[illegible]
And Payle Fernard's laughable farce called
DUMB BELL.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears in his inimitable Songs at each performance.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

UNPARELLELED ATTRACTION.
DR. COLTON,
WITH FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS."
Dr. COLTON will give one more Grand Exhibition of the
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.
The entertainment will commence with a GRAND CONCERT, of forty minutes, by the famous
QUARTETTE
OF FATHER REED'S "OLD FOLKS,"
in costume, in which they will delight the audience with enrapturing song. After which Dr. COLTON will administer the LAUGHING GAS to
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES.
TICKETS 15 CENTS. TWO TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Doors open at 7. Music commences at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REV. J. C. FLETCHER.
A NEW LECTURE.
"TWO THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON,"
At the Cooper Institute.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1863.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor-place; down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st., and the book and music stores on Broadway.
300 SEATS HAVE BEEN RESERVED.
For sale only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Price 50 cents.

COOPER UNION,
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The second free lecture of the course now being delivered in the large hall of the Union, on *Political Economy*, will be given MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M., by SIMON STERN, Esq., on *Labor.* No tickets are required, and all are invited to attend. By order of the Trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MRS. BULDAH ALLEN, M. D., PRO-FESSOR of Physiology, Hygiene and Obstetrics in the Hygienic Medical College, will give a course of three Lectures to ladies in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS of this week. Subject for Monday—*The Dangers and Sufferings of Maternity Diminished.* Course tickets, 50 cents; single lecture, 20 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI-TUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.—COMPLETE Course in Vocal Culture, Elocution and the New Gymnastics, at No. 25 East 27th-st. The most perfect development given to the vocal and respiratory organs. Stammering radically cured. Classes now forming.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COM-MERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Professor of the Spanish language in New-York, from 2½ to 3 o'clock P. M., five days per week, (at the rate of $1 per hour); also an experienced teacher of Latin and Greek, who is thoroughly versed in quantity, scanning and Latin prose composition, for 2½ hours P. M. during five days per week; compensation $9 per week. Address (with age, references and number of years' experience in teaching classics), "MADRID," Box 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had two years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family, in or near this City, as tutor and companion to the boys or young men; would be willing to direct their general culture and accompany them in their attendance on public occasions; satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address "TUTOR" Box 162 *Times* office.

TUTOR WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a few miles out of town, to teach English branches and the piano; unexceptionable references required. Address T. R., Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as daily or resident governess for English and French; salary moderate. Address R., American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELERS' SAFE, Herring's make. Inquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., second floor.

THE WAR ON THE FRONTIER.

The Late Campaign of Gen. Blunt—Its Duration and Results—Negro Refugees from Arkansas—The Union and Indian Refugees at Fort Scott—A Colored Regiment—Guerrillas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

The late campaign of Gen. BLUNT was only one of ninety days duration, and during that time his army marched at least over a thousand miles, fought five battles, crushed the guerrilla operations of the enemy, lived a large part of their time on half rations, held the country, captured an immense quantity of stores, and defeated an enemy always outnumbering us three to one, and in some cases meeting even greater odds.

The last march to Van Buren, from Cane Hill, was one of the most difficult and dangerous of the war. The only practicable route for our artillery was along the valley of Clear Creek, a rocky and tortuous stream, which debouches into the Arkansas near Van Buren. The character of this—the best road—may be judged when it is known that the column forded this and tributary creeks *thirty-nine* times in their march, more than half of which crossings were effected in water nearly waist deep. In several instances the caissons had to be placed upon wagon beds filled with brush in order to keep their contents fit for use. The men took with them six days' provisions. The other route is known as the Devil's Road—it was most certainly just such a turnpike as the Father of Lies would most likely construct in order to punish such delinquent wagon masters and teamsters as may come within his tender clutch. It was over the spurs of the Boston Mountains, and was inconceivably rough; in many places for long distances the descent was not a road, but a series of jumps of one or two feet from ledge to ledge of rocks. All this train regarded not lines of retreat, and the probabilities are it was not at all according to the books to carry an army over such a route. But then, Gen. BLUNT thought only of success, believed it always possible, and as a result, always won. It is to be hoped he will have an independent command, and turned loose. If so, you will hear from him.

At Van Buren, as well as elsewhere, the negroes flocked into our lines; Col. CLOUD, of the Second Kansas, was active in his interest in their behalf. The large proportion of them came in with teams, wagons, &c. A train of 125 families was organized at Cane Hill, on the return of the Van Buren expedition, and sent North, with the Ninth Kansas and a commissary train. It consisted of about 50 wagons with four mules each, and several ox-wagons. A number of the young men entered the ranks of the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers; the remainder, after a day or two's stay at Fort Scott, left to seek employment in the neighboring counties.

Major HENNING, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, a very worthy and efficient officer, in command at that point, informed me that he had had three thousand refugees to feed since he had been in command. That about one-third of these were of African descent, and that of these not one had ever received more than a ten-days' supply of rations, and in reality but a proportion of them drew as much as this. Nearly all are destitute on arrival, but being willing, readily obtain work; not so with the white and Indian Unionists, many of whom are still recipients of Government aid. This is valuable testimony to the industrious tendencies of the negro; all the more so, that it comes from an old Democrat who, as long as consistent with his duty, fought the organization of the negro regiments in this State.

The condition of the Union white and Cherokee refugees in and around Fort Scott, is indeed lamentable. There are still several hundred of them camped about there. No words can give an adequate idea of their miserable condition, which approaches, in all cases, to the verge of starvation. Destitution is too puling a term. I myself have seen a woman and four children living without shelter in the woods during bitterly inclement weather. One woman brought twins into the world in the coldest weather of the Winter, with no clothing to cover them, no food to eat, barely bedding to keep her off the ground, nothing but a small wedge tent to shelter her, and that without a stove. Another woman had a severe attack of the small-pox, and lay for two days without medical assistance or any one to attend upon her. I could go on reciting instance after instance, but they are all of a similar character. Maj. HENNING and Capt. INSLEY have exerted themselves to relieve their wants, but it is not within their power to clothe or shelter them. Exertions are now being made to aid them. Our worthy Governor, the Mayor of this City, and other parties, are interesting themselves in the matter.

The colored regiment, which for five months past has been organized, was finally mustered on the 13th ult., under orders from Gen. CURTIS, by Lieut. SABINE, First United States Infantry. It was enabled to muster only six companies. But as its absentees are returning, it will be full, in all probability, by 1st of March prox. One full company has already reported at Lawrence, another one nearly full at Wyandot, a third will be raised here, and the material for a fourth is already in camp. In the meanwhile the regiment will be employed in the works now constructing for the defence of Fort Scott. Capt. HOECKLE, of the Staff of Gen. CURTIS, is on the ground making the preliminary surveys, &c., for the required fortifications. It is hoped that by the early part of March the regiment will be in the field *recruiting* as it marches. Gen. BLUNT reviewed it on his return to Fort Scott, visited its camp, and made a few remarks to the men. He congratulated them upon the President's Proclamation, declared his gladness at their soldierly appearance, trusted they would endeavor to be worthy the new hope wherewith they were dowered, and declared his wish that when next he went South, the regiment should form part of the army he commanded. The success of this first regiment has given inspired confidence in the soldierly qualities of the negroes. It is understood here that Gen. LANE intends returning to Kansas immediately upon the adjournment, with a recruiting commission to operate in the South west States, that he intends to make his headquarters at Fort Scott, and, if possible, Fort Smith, and as speedily as may raise and equip a negro army. There is no doubt, whether he shall thus operate or not, that a number of negro regiments will be raised on the Southwest frontier.

A good degree of prosperity is apparent throughout the State. The army movements give a ready market for farm produce, and, in spite of war, a steady emigration is coming into our State. The towns are improving. Leavenworth in especial is growing with rapidity, and has fairly begun its career as the chief city of the State and Missouri Valley, next to St. Louis.

The farmers of the State are paying great attention to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco and hemp, and the raising of sheep. It is proven satisfactorily that in Southern Kansas, cotton and tobacco will be a complete success. The farmers are organizing Cotton-growing Associations, and through the agency of the Chaplains and other officers of the Kansas regiments now in the Cotton States, a large quantity of cotton-seed has been received. In Douglas County, 1,500 acres will be planted this season, and in other counties as large a proportion. Capt. S. D. HOUSTON, of the Seventh Kansas, now in Mississippi, sent home to his farm in Anderson County a quantity of cotton and tobacco seed, with a contraband to cultivate the same. He raised several acres of each staple, supplied his neighbors also with seed, and made money by the operation. He is now here on recruiting service, and will make arrangements for their cultivation quite extensively this season. The late sorghum crop was also very abundant, and will almost supply the home wants for molasses, &c. On all hands, our farmers are busy at self-sustaining efforts, which bid fair to be successful.

There are many indications that the guerrilla and partisan warfare in Missouri is not entirely over. Since the unsuccessful attack of MARMADUKE upon Springfield, small squads of "bushwhackers" have made their appearance on the border again. Their numbers appear to be augmenting, and woe to the Union soldier or citizen who falls into their hands. Several soldiers, of Col. RENICK's command have been murdered lately. Col. RENICK is stationed at Independence. He is a vigorous soldier of the earnest school. He hung eight men caught in bushwhacking quite lately, and has now about 150 women prisoners in the guard-house. These are the wives, &c., of notorious guerrillas, and held as hostages. The rebel women have been among the most dangerous of enemies. Their sex has hitherto shielded them, while enabling them to do the greatest harm as spies. A long experience on the border compels your correspondent to admire the firmness and decision of Col. RENICK's course. Traditions of gallantry, ideas of courtesy imbibed in happy homes and peaceful times, as well as the more dangerous allurements the large majority of Missouri Delilahs seldom fail to show when information is to be gained or punishment turned aside, have been operating causes with Union officers that have prevented them dealing promptly with the *unsexed* accomplices of treason and murder. Gen. LOAN, lately elected as a Republican member of Congress from Northwest Missouri, who is RENICK's immediate superior, fully indorses his policy. It is expected that JEFF. DAVIS will shortly order the delivery of the Colonel to the tender mercies of a Confederate hangman, for the crime of having fitly carried out the true logic of war.

It need hardly be said that the people of Kansas with great unanimity sustain the President's Proclamation. Foremost as they have been in the desire for such action, and having shown by their acts their faith in its efficacy at a time when general approval did not greet such views, it was but natural that the glorious New Year's, with the solemn words laden with manifold and magnificent results which President LINCOLN on that day consigned to the fate of war and the future gratitude of mankind, should by them be hailed with perfect approval. A number of meetings to celebrate the day was held in the State, and since, the Legislature has, in various votes and resolutions, shown its unqualified approbation. R. J. H.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Late Ram Raid at Charleston—The Defences of that City—Stirring Times at Port Royal—The Command of the Expedition, &c.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

The inhabitants of this far Southern military colony are still excited with discussions of the late ram raid at Charleston, and the other trial of iron in the obstructed channel of the Ogeechee. As is always the case, upon the occurrence of great events here, they await the arrival of the New-York papers, to replace the exaggerated stories which have prevailed, with the full and accurate narration of the facts. From a Savannah paper, just handed me, I hear of BEAUREGARD's bombastic manifesto, declaring the blockade of Charleston already raised, and the port open to the commerce of the world. If any credulous seaman venture, upon the authority of this proclamation of the defender of Charleston, to enter that port with a welcome cargo for the inhabitants, a fate like that of the *Princess Royal* is likely to teach him the wisdom thereafter of navigating safer seas.

THE STRENGTH OF CHARLESTON.

The rebels have improved the long months which have been allowed them to add to the defensive strength of Charleston. From reconnoissances which have lately been made, and from information derived in other ways, our military men are satisfied that at least a thousand guns, very many of them rifled and of the largest calibre, are now in position to defend the city against both land and naval attack. The rear approach to the town by Stono has not been neglected. Well-built forts and embrasures present a powerful obstacle to any land movement in that direction, while a force of 30,000 men, which can speedily be increased to 50,000, by means of the railroads concentrating there, would make desperate resistance to any attempt which should be made to drag that birthplace of rebellion back under the authority of the Government. In the event of any movement to accomplish this object, a movement which the Charlestonians are hourly expecting, I anticipate something in the way of regular siege, and no hasty capture, the fruit of one or two or three days' work. The piles with which the rebels have obstructed the harbor would be likely to present a serious impediment to the operations of the navy, but once one or two of the forts are reduced, they can readily be removed. The torpedoes, of which we hear so much, have hitherto done so little harm that very little fear of them is entertained.

A LIVELY HARBOR.

Inasmuch as the rebels from their lookouts have opportunities for enjoying the same sight, I suppose I do no wrong to the cause by saying that this harbor of Port Royal presents a livelier appearance than ever before in its history. Instead of the few schooners, sloops and pleasure boats which once lay at lazy anchorage here, a hundred sails appear, and huge steamers, scarcely visible Monitors, and busy tugs, meet the eye everywhere. The *Weehawken* came in last week, with some slight damage to her machinery, but she is ready now for any battering business which the Admiral may set her about. At the pier at St. Helena Island the troops brought down by Gen. FOSTER are landing, to get a chance to stretch their bodies and air their clothing, after their long confinement on shipboard. They emulate the antics of the liberated mules and horses, also stepping now upon shore for the first time in near three weeks. The whole presents a busy scene, and foretells work, and, we hope, success.

WHO IS TO COMMAND?

There has been some conflict of opinion as to who is to be the leader of any attack which may be made by the forces here—Gen. HUNTER or Gen. FOSTER. The former certainly ranks the latter, but under the recent law of Congress the President can override military precedence in the appointment of any General to do a specified work in the department of another, who will not be able by reason of rank or seniority to interfere with his operations. I am well satisfied that Gen. FOSTER has just this authority from the President, and that he will surely lead any movement which may result from the preparations going on here.

PASSENGERS NORTH.

The *Arago*, which is to start to-day on her northward journey, has an empty hold, but pretty well-filled cabins. Among those who go on her are Capt. CHAS. E. FULLER, late Quartermaster of the Department, who has been on service here ever since the capture of the island, and who now leaves for the first time since then. Dr. SPENCER W. BROWN, of the navy, is also a passenger. Dr. BROWN is the Surgeon on board the *Memphis*, and when the *Keystone State* lost her Surgeon and steward at the naval fight before Charleston, he went on board the latter ship, and gave skillful and assiduous care to the many scalded wounded men, who were were there writhing in pain. During his arduous exertions he ruptured a blood-vessel internally, which accident sends him North for needed rest. The *Arago* also carries to New-York Lieut. GUY V. HENRY, of the First Regular Artillery, an officer who greatly distinguished himself at the James Island fight, and who now goes North on important business connected with the Department; and Lieut. C. A. ROSSANDER, of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, a Swedish officer who enlisted in our service in the early part of the war, and who now is obliged to return to Sweden by the expiration of the time of his furlough. He has acquainted himself thoroughly with our language, and goes back prepared to give his Sovereign valuable information in regard to the improvements in projectiles introduced by our inventive people.

OUR POSITION HERE STRONG.

Gen. SEYMOUR, Gen. HUNTER's Chief of Staff, an old artillery officer, who was in Fort Sumter at the time of its capture, has been busy with providing against the contingency of an attack upon us here and at Beaufort, in case the removal of a portion of the troops to operate elsewhere should embolden the rebels to move upon us. I can assure the North that we are in a thoroughly defensive condition. CLINTON.

VALLANDIGHAM IN NEWARK.

Denunciation of Secretary Seward and the Conservative Republicans.

He Pronounces for an Armistice and the Reconstruction of the Union.

Concert Hall, Newark, N. J., (the Newark Theatre,) was last night filled to overflowing, by an audience assembled to hear Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, on the "Political Issues of the Day." The stage boxes were filled with ladies, and on the stage itself were the officers and most prominent members of the Newark Democratic Union Club, under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. Shortly before the meeting was called to order a delegation arrived bearing a banner with the inscription, "Welcome, Champion of Constitutional Liberty," the entrance of which brought forth loud and prolonged applause. The stage was draped all round with the national flag, and two very large ones were suspended immediately over the speaker's head.

At 7½ o'clock the assemblage was called to order by HENRY BENNER, Esq., President of the Club, when Mr. JAMES COMTEY presented a long series of resolutions. They were the same as those lately presented in the Illinois Legislature, merely changing the phraseology to suit the locality of New-Jersey. They declared in effect that the Union could not be restored unless the President's Proclamation of Freedom was withdrawn; denounced both Abolition and Secession; requesting the Legislature of New-Jersey to protest against the Proclamation; denying that any officials not known to the Constitution of New-Jersey (military or otherwise,) had any right to exercise authority over the liberty of citizens of that State, and urging the passage of a law prohibiting the ingress of free negroes as citizens of that State.

Cheers were given for the resolutions, when Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY, Member of Congress from the Newark District, in a short speech introduced to the audience Hon. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio. The entire audience rose to receive the honorable gentleman as he stepped forward, and after the cheering subsided he proceeded to speak in substance as follows:

Men of New-Jersey, I greet you; and you, ladies of New-Jersey, I thank you for your presence here to-night. I am here in response to a kindly invitation of the Democratic Club of Newark. I have not come to make any display of oratory to-night. My design is merely to speak as a freeman of the great West would speak to the freemen of the East, without notes, without form and ceremony. Therefore I ask your attention. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then went on to say that it was in Newark he gave a pledge not to contribute by his efforts to the shedding of one drop of blood in a civil war. How he had kept that pledge, let the audience judge. [Applause.] He did not intend to speak of arbitrary arrests—arguments on that point had been exhausted. The time for action may come. [Applause.] MCMASTERS, REEVE and MAHONEY, the victims of arbitrary tyranny, were present to-night. There were no chains on their limbs now. Six or eight "butternuts" and "copperheads" like himself were present. They would be heard from, when the occasion offers, on the side of the Union and the Constitution—the Union as it was—not a new Union. He would speak to the assemblage of the probability (not the possibility) of a reconstruction of the Union. He might be more sanguine than others, but he was brought up in that old blue-stocking, Presbyterian school, that believes all is foreordained that comes to pass. [Laughter.] He was here as the representative of the Peace Sentiment of the Northwest. [Applause.] He was no clergyman—he did not bear a commission to expound the gospel of hate—but if there was any one sentiment of Christianity he had taken to his heart, it was "blessed are the peace-makers." [Applause.] The people never were for civil war—not even when the hurricane came and the war was declared to be a war for the restoration of the Union. In the beginning, the war was avowed to be for a restoration of the Union—the people and the State Governments said so. There was only one man who believed, or pretended to believe, that we had gained anything by this war, and that was WM. H. SEWARD. [Laughter.] Solitary and alone he sees everything in the color of the rose, and he avers that nobody has been hurt. [Laughter.] The object of the war, now, it was plain, was for the abolition of Slavery. He did not choose to sell his precious inheritance of freedom—for which the sons of New-Jersey were reddened with blood—in order to bring about the freedom of the negro. [Applause.] Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then went on to say there were two parties which divided the country—one which, believing the war to be a failure, would accept disunion; the other, believing the war would fail to bring about a reconstruction of the Union, were willing to try the means of peace, compromise, and good will. This was his party. [Applause.] The great mass of the people of the Northwest were in favor of an immediate armistice, the cessation of hostilities, and the beginning of the action looking toward peaceable reconstruction. Mr. V. then proceeded to denounce the "conservative" Republicans as guilty of a trick by which they sought to wield the power of the Republic and hoodwink the Democracy. If SEWARD was to be the leader of the Democracy and THURLOW WEED the chief engineer, he begged to be counted out. [Great laughter.] Their idea was to let the war hang on by *gentle*—not vigorous—prosecution, until 1865, when there would be a "vigorous" prosecution that was to blot out the South and establish a Union as they wanted it. This he believed to be the creed of this new party. Such a policy, if carried out, would bring joy and rejoicing to the Cabinet in Richmond. You cannot expect to see the organization of a Union party at the South while the war lasts. If asked, would he compromise the question of Union, he would say, frankly, *no*. But the men of the South had as much human nature as the men of the North. There is as much free speech South as there is here. Now, take away the pressure of an invasive war, and we will see as much Union sentiment in the South as there is here. If there is anything that has brought fear and trembling to the leaders of the South it is the peace movement of the North and West. There are men in the South who have yearned after that grand old Union which our fathers made. The question then is, "Shall we continue this war, [Cries of 'No,' 'no,'] or shall we of the North and West unite with the people of the South to reconstruct the Union?" [Cries of "Yes," "yes."] It was his profound conviction that the day had gone by when a war for the Union could be successful. What then would this "conservative" Republican party propose? If SEWARD is in earnest he can control the Administration, or he cannot. If he cannot, let him be honest enough to resign. [Applause.] If he can, let him give us an earnest of it by changing its policy. But that policy will not be changed: and shall the Democracy strike hands with the "conservatives," when, on their own showing, nothing can be done until 1865? Shall your sons go again to the battle-field, or be conscripted to carry on a war for the negro? (Cris of "No," "No.") In June our army will be reduced to 300,000—the armies of the South will not be so reduced. What then will be the condition, when they have three soldiers in the field to our one? Possibly, among the visionary ideas that hang in vapor fumes around the Secretary of State, there may be one that looks to a galvanizing of the dead body of this war by seeking an invasion of the North. Well, if they invade us, we will write for them the history they have for some time been writing for us. The Miami Valley will have two or three Bull Runs to adorn her history, and New-Jersey will repeat battles, which need not be named, only the picture will be reversed. He was for any settlement, honorably made, that did not imply the severance of the Union. *That* he would never consent to. [Applause.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then touched upon the question of foreign mediation, and asked:

What possible harm could arise from accepting the friendly offer of France? France would be false to her history, since she lent us a helping hand in 1778, if she be not, to-day, our friend. He was ready to trust the people—he believed they were for the Union as our fathers made it. The principle of the rights of the States, in all matters of local legislation, must be acknowledged. The daughter of the Southron, married to a son of New-Jersey, must be allowed to bring her old negro nurse to this State without fear of an abolition gang stealing her away. [Great applause.] There must be no more personal liberty bills to subvert the Constitution.

Mr. V. then spoke of the late elections in the loyal States as giving evidence of the adherence of the people to this policy, and said:

A revolution has swept over the land already. The voice of the people has been heard, and bastiles and tyranny are no more. Mr. V. then went on to state the history of opposition to arbitrary arrests, in the person of JOHN WILKES, in England, years ago, and contrasted it with the action of the National Government. He would warn the Administration not to attempt such arbitrary arrests. He was willing to surrender all minor points to enable this Administration to crush this rebellion; he intended to stand by the Constitution, by order, by the legitimate authority, in order to reunite the Union; but he would not surrender one jot or tittle of his rights as an American freeman, to carry on a war for the negro. (Tremendous applause.) This was the sentiment of the Northwest. They were determined to be no longer trifled with in this respect; and they would no longer consent to be called "traitors" because they cling to the Constitution. If the motto "make right" is to be the ruling one, then it would be well for the dominant party to know, that they have the "might" *and* the "right."

The speaker dwelt for some time on the alleged unconstitutionality of arbitrary arrests.

There was no sensation, as he knew by experience, so awful as the *fear of arrest*. He had been told by the greatest of English orators, by the Constitution, that his house was his castle. But he had passed sleepless nights and listened in terror to the rumble of a carriage, fearing that a minion of the Administration was about to tear him from his home and fireside, and incarcerate him in a loathsome bastile, although, at the same time, he was conscious of no crime against God or his country. But this state of things was at an end. Why would not the people of the Administration party try the ballot, (which is yet free,) in the settlement of difficulties. Why not in matters involving the liberty of the citizen trust the courts? Because the courts would have decided that the Executive had no power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Now Congress is attempting to do it. But Congress can only do it when, in case of insurrection or invasion, the public interests require it. Is there any insurrection in these loyal States—in New-Jersey, in New-York? Where, then, is the shadow of a right to thus infringe on the liberty of the citizen.

There was not in the history of the past such stirring incidents as we are now witnessing. We have no statesmen equal to the occasion. Where are our Generals? We had one, and they banished him. [Cheers for MCCLELLAN.] It should be the prayer of every true patriot that God would raise up the man that can lead us through this Red Sea of blood to the bright haven of Peace.

> "Give us the nerve of steel,
> And the arm of fearless might,
> And the strength of will, that is ready still
> To battle for the right."
>
> "For the foemen are now abroad,
> And earth is filled with crimes."

Let it, therefore, be our prayer to an Omnipotent God—

> "Oh give us the men for the times."

Mr. VALLANDINGHAM, after speaking for full two hours, resumed his seat amid tremendous cheers. cries for "MCMASTERS" brought that gentleman before the audience. He merely endorsed the sentiments of VALLANDIGHAM, and was followed by D. A. MAHONEY, Esq., and Judge NARR of the Trenton *True American*, after which the audience dispersed.

Unconditional Union Meeting at Leavenworth.

SPEECH OF GEN. BLUNT.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Feb. 14.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of unconditional Union men was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, declaring as follows:

That when treason becomes bold and defiant in our midst, and loyal peaceable citizens are threatened with death through the columns of treasonable newspapers and the mouths of traitors, and the Government is openly assailed and scoffed at, and insidious means are used to seduce loyal people from their allegiance, and public meetings are called to promulgate treason, it is time that loyal men unite for the protection of themselves, and that they act and speak as becomes loyal and free people; that all who ask for peace with rebels in arms against the Government, except on the terms of unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws, or who propose a separation of the Union in any manner, are traitors; that it would be a stain on the fame of Kansas as a loyal State to permit the making of any treasonable proposition, or the adoption of any treasonable resolution in our midst, and it shall not be done; that we resolve, with firm determination, to carry out this to the letter, come what may; that death is the constitutional and legal punishment of treason; that the policy of incarceration of traitors for a time, and then discharging them without further punishment, is not a proper legal punishment; that death should be inflicted without delay; that we cordially indorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation; that we are confident of the final triumph of the Government; that we again pledge our fidelity to the Union, and declare our determination to support the Government through all vicissitudes unto the end.

Gen. BLUNT addressed the meeting, and said: The little incident of suppressing the *Enquirer*, which happened in his absence, was one that he trusted would be followed by other States. That although the duty and the job of suppressing the paper had been taken off his hands, he thought the time had come when it would be settled whether copperheads or loyal men are to rule the country. Kansas had taken the initiative, and he was proud of it.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, pug, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn-ups," and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore" of these varieties. Life and its powers. PHYSIOLOGY—Structure and Functions of the Human Body; 10 illustrations. ORDER—Its importance. DETECTING A THIEF. "The right man in the right place." PSYCHOLOGY, or the Science of the Soul. Dreaming, Second Sight, Forewarnings, Somnambulism, etc., in the February number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 10 cents, or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. transport Empire City, from New-Orleans.—Major Schaffner, J. L. McConkey, H. J. Quinan, Capt. D. H. Finley, Mr. Jones, wife and child, T. J. Child, A. Fisher, E. Bates, Miss Mary Harris, Lieut. Marshall, C. W. Higgins, Lieut. J. P. Perkins, Capt. Starkey, Lieut. J. Cogan, Capt. P. W. Robbins, N. F. Avery, Lieut E. Pinney, Mrs. Cadney, A. Wheeler, Dr. A. Orcutt, F. Smith. From Key West—Cornelius O'Neil, Mr. McPherson, and 78 in the steerage.

In steamship Talisman, from Kingston, Jam., &c.—A. Wolf, P. B. D. Esnoes, Charles J. Ward, Mr. Troy, Sr., Mr. Troy, Jr., Horatio Brandon, Mrs. Flowers, Miss Flowers. From Port-au-Prince—Joseph Sergeant, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Numa Miot, Mr. Doran, E. Paloe, E. Roumaine, Mr. Bruno, Mr. Messina, Dr. Garcia, Miss Hubbard, Mrs. Chauveau and child, Mme. Clabouts, Miss Doran.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 54 | Sun sets.... 5 35 | Moon rises... 4 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 30 | Gov. Island. 6 28 | Hell Gate.. 7 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, Havana and New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamers Octorara, McLaughlin, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Ships S. H. Talbot, Hatch, Liverpool, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Monk, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Mazatlan, (Pr.,) Haliaday, London, J. B. Weir; Elizabeth, (Br.,) George, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Australia, (Oldg.,) Hegeman, Bremen, Ruger Bros; Hannah Secor, Kirby, Elizabethport, B. F. Small & Co.; Washington, White, Baltimore, Wm. Scott & Son; Edisto, Flinn, Baltimore, Bacon & Bassett; Columbia, (Brem.,) Dietzen, Cork, ——; Albertina, (Br.,) Olmstead, Algoa Bay, Peter B. King & Co.; Betsey Williams, (Br.,) Hanford, Liverpool, Starbuck & Co.

Brigs Darien, Henry, Philadelphia, Snow & Burgess; O. C. Clary, Philbrook, Cienfuegos, Metcalf & Duncan; Cygnet, (Br.,) Porter, Matamoras, B. F. Small.

Schooners Onward, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolff; Gen. Taylor, Shelly, Baltimore; William, Dunham, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Antietam, Jones, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Maria L. Davis, (Br.,) Doane, Minatitlan, Bassett & Jackson; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ovoca, Brown, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Bergin, Cole, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co; Lookout, Thornton, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Southerner, Harris, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; N. Clifford, Shute, Washington, R. P. Buck & Co.; Searsville, Sears, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; John Walker, Bunnell, New-Haven; Fly, Cheeseman, Philadelphia; Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; M. A. Griffin, Borden, Fall River, J. Godwin; J. B. Shafford, Longstreet, Washington.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Elwood, Newbern, N. C., Feb. 8, via Hatteras Inlet 10th, at 10 A. M., and Fortress Monroe 13th, at 2 P. M., with sick and discharged soldiers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Baxter, New-Orleans Feb. 6, and Key West 9th, with sugar, cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left at New-Orleans Bar, bound up, steamer Illinois; ships Bella Wood, Geo. Peabody; barks Albert, of Boston, and White Sea. (outside Bar.)

Steamship Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Kingston, Jam., Jan 5, and Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Wahlen & Booth. Left no Am. vessels at Port-au-Prince. The bark Wilhelmine was expected to leave Miragoane for New-York on the 7th. The R. W. Parker left St. Marc's on the 5th inst., for Boston.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, London Dec. 23, and Isle of Wight Jan. 10, in ballast to Nesmith & Son. Feb. 4, lat. 42, lon. 63, saw a ship, bound W., with the loss of foretopmast and main and mizzen topgallantmasts: supposed her to be the Patrick Henry, from London for New-York. Last night, at 12 M., off the Lightship, came in collision with barkantine Hannibal, carrying away the bowsprit, with all head gear, and started the cutwater.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Janssen, Liverpool Jan. 10, with mdse. and 295 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Jan. 22, lat. 45, lon. 33 41, John Loriner, chief mate, was washed overboard from the topgallant-forecastle, and was drowned; blowing a gale from northward at the time, could not save him.

Ship M. R. Ludwig, (of Warren,) Harding, Liverpool 35 ds., with salt to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Village Bell, (Br., of London,) Blaisdell, Palermo Dec. 8, passed Gibraltar 22d, with fruit, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London and Portsmouth 34 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Union Jack, (of Boston,) Weaver, New-Orleans 17 ds., with railroad iron, cotton, &c.; to master. Feb. 4, lat. 24 45, lon. 79 25, fell in with Br. brig Napoleon 3d, in a sinking condition. Took off the captain (Dooley) and crew, 9 in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. Dooley reports that he was from Matanzas, with a cargo of molasses, bound to St. Johns, N. F., and that on the 3d inst., during a gale from N. E. the vessel sprung a leak to such an extent that it was impossible to keep her free, and deeming it prudent, abandoned her. She had then 6 feet of water in the hold. The N. is 116 tons; built at Arichat, N. S., 8 years old, and owned by Harvey, Tucker & Co., of St. Johns, N. F.

Bark Celestia, (of Boston,) Howes, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Bassett & Nickerson. Had very light N. E. trades, and encountered heavy gales from lat. 31 to 35; split sails, lost topgallant bulwarks. Jan. 23, lat. 15 16, lon. 47 49, spoke Br. steamer Eagle, for St. Thomas. 13th inst., off Barnegat, passed pieces of wrecked stuff, consisting of bulwarks, rail, &c.

Bark Hannibal, Hawkins, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar, molasses and railroad iron to N. L. McCready & Co. Had heavy weather. Last night, the Lightship bearing N. by E. ½ N. two miles, was run into by an inward-bound ship, which stove in the port side and waterways; the ship lost jibboom.

Bark Lila, (of Plymouth,) Llewellin, Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas 26 ds., with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Had heavy weather; lost foretopgallantmast and jibboom.

Brig Amy Warwick, Smith, Buenos Ayres Dec. 24, and Montevideo 26th, with wool, hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Wm. Witherlee, Atwood, for Callao; ship Wellington, Barstow, for Europe.

Brig Regina, (Br., of Liverpool,) Putt, Caacolo, Greece, via Dartmouth, England, 35 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley. Made a Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ellis, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda Feb. 3, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr. Oriental, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Dolley, Aux Cayes Jan. 17, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Vessels left before reported. Jan. 22, lat. 21, lon. 74, saw a bark-rigged propeller, painted black, steering S., who changed her course and stood toward us, and when near enough to make us out, kept off on her course again.

BELOW—One ship and two brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Roanoke, for Havana; Hansa, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; Chesapeake, for Portland; Thos. Sparks and City of Richmond, (transports,) for Washington, D. C.

Ships Budget, (Br.;) Sunbeam, (Br.;) St. Charles, North American, William M. Greenleaf, Santa Anna, Mobile, (Br.;) Flora, D'Israeli.

Barks Lydia Cole, Harmon, Harvest, Traveller, Reindeer, Annie Kimball, Rosa, (Pruss.;) Blue Jacket, (Br.;) Sicilian, (Br.;) Alma, (Br.)

Brigs Ocean Traveller, Mary, Scotland, Chili, (Br.;) Swift, (Norw.,) Abeline, Edith Ann, (Br.;) Wm. McNiel, J. Wheelwright, A. P. L.

Schrs. Albert Brackett, Fredonia, Wm. Burroughs, Flash.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Allen, of brig Hannah, at Aspinwall, reports: Jan. 29, when 20 miles south of St. Domingo, saw the smoke and spars of a steamer, and half an hour afterward saw a vessel burning, about a mile from the steamer; saw the burning vessel all night, but there being no wind, could not get to her.

The Br. schr. America, before reported ashore at Tarpaulin Cove, was got off 9th inst., after discharging a portion of her cargo. She reloaded, and sailed on the 11th for New-York.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown was lying at Montevideo Dec. 26. The brig Volante, Bosford, sailed from Montevideo for Pernambuco Dec. 15.

Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, Feb. 10—In port, U. S. steamers Octorora, Huntsville, Santiago de Cuba, Magnolia, Sinoma, Tohoma, R. R. Cuyler, and prize steamer Virginia; also U. S. steamer Rhode Island, arr 10th, at 7 A. M.; frigate St. Lawrence; bark Gemsbok; U. S. transport ship Wizard King, for New-Orleans in about 10 ds.

Spoken, &c.

Grotto—ship, of Boston, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 45 ds. out, all well, Jan. 8, at noon, lat. 27 34 S., lon. 27—wished to be reported.

Liverpool—ship, hence for London, was signalized, Feb. 1, lat. 43, lon. 46.

Underwriter—ship, hence for New-Orleans, Feb. 9, lat. 35 42, lon. 73 3.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 1, brig Webster Kelly, Heagau, hence; Hannah, Allen, do. Sld. Jan. 26, barks Sherwood, Bailey, for Cienfuegos; 27th, Scotland, Friend, do.; 29th, brig Naumeaug, Davis, do.; Feb. 1, Caroline, Harford, for New-York.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24, ships Hampden, Pendleton, from Boston for Falmouth, with orders, ldg.; B. Aymar, Sawyer, hence, dischg.; Richard Mitchell, Allen, do., for New-York, dischg.; Havre, Askins, for Havre, do.; Odessa, Nichols, for Batavia, do.; Mary Goodell, McGilvery, for Akyab, do.; Zurich, Baxter, for New-York, ldg.; barks Sarah A. Nichols, Blake, for Boston, ldg.; Emma F. Harriman, Harriman, from Searsport, dischg.; Scandanavian, Carlson, for New-York in 10 ds.; James W. Churchill, Hutchinson, do. in 8 ds.; Czarina, Treat, for Boston in 14 ds.; brigs M. A. Herrara, Killman, for do., dischg.; Circassian, Hagan, for New-York soon; Palestine, Lewis, from Cardiff; Hannah, Grant, from Rio Janeiro; Brothers, Brooks, from Rio Janeiro, unc.; sold by private sale for $3,170.

At Bermuda, Feb. 2, brig John Freeman, Crowell, Jr., hence—would return in a day or two. The brig Lady Chapman, hence for West Indies, passed these islands when 6 ds. out.

IS THERE

any VIRTUE in

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

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SMITH &
BROTHER'S
PALE ALE
BREWERY 18TH ST.
BETWEEN 7TH & 8TH AVENUES
NEW YORK

EAST INDIA PALE

AND

BURTON ALES.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

AND IN BOTTLES, QUARTS AND PINTS.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. MCPHERSON SMITH,

DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

"SAVE YOUR MONEY."

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, late of No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York, has been reorganized and duly incorporated with a CAPITAL STOCK of $25,000, having its General Depots at No. 268 GREENWICH-ST., New-York, and at No. 100 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. The object of this Company is to bring the Producer, Manufacturer and Consumer into the most direct possible connection. To do this arrangements are made with at least ONE RESPECTABLE GROCER IN EACH WARD IN NEW-YORK AND SURROUNDING CITIES who will supply the goods offered at the same prices that rule at the GENERAL DEPOTS.

The attention of enterprising manufacturers is invited to this matter. Liberal arrangements made with proper parties.

The COMPANY now manufacture SOAP, STARCH, HAMS, FLOUR, COFFEE and TEA, which they offer as follows:

P. P. Co.'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, 20 CENTS PER POUND.

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P. P. Co.'S EAST IMDIA COFFEE, 20 CENTS PER POUND.

This is the best grade of East India Coffee in the market, and is the identical article sold to this date at 22 cents, and is exceedingly popular.

P. P. CO.'S SELF-CLARIFYING RYE COFFEE, 10 CENTS PER POUND.

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P. P. CO.'S SELF-CLARIFYING RYE COFFEE, 10 CENTS PER POUND.

This article can be relied on as perfectly free from any impurity, and entirely healthful.

P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE SOAP, 7 CENTS PER POUND, 15 lbs. for $1.

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P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE SOAP, 7 CENTS PER POUND, 15 lbs. for $1.

This is a very superior article, and will give entire satisfaction.

P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE STARCH, 8 CENTS PER POUND. 14 lbs. for $1.

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P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE STARCH, 8 CENTS PER POUND. 14 lbs. for $1.

This is a pure Corn Starch, made by McDonald & Bro., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be found EQUAL TO ANY MADE.

P. P. CO.'s BUCKEYE FLOUR, $8 50.

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P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE FLOUR, $8 50.

This is a Flour made from sound Winter wheat, and made without cutting—*i. e.*, is not divided into several qualities in bolting, and is the healthiest flour made.

P. P. CO.'S BUCKEYE TEA, $1 PER POUND.

P. P. CO.S' BUCKEYE TEA, $1 PER POUND.

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This is a mixed Tea that combines the excellence of various chops of Teas which, united, renders the compound eminently popular, because of its excellent flavor and great strength.

P. P. CO.'S SUGAR CURED HAMS, 11 CENTS PER POUND.

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These Hams are City cut, cured and smoked, and are warranted in every respect satisfactory.

Any of these articles can be returned to the place where bought, AND THE MONEY REFUNDED, if not satisfactory.

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The Trade supplied by PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Corner Chamber and Greenwich-sts.

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 268 Greenwich-st.

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Underhill & Westervelt, No. 185 Bleecker-st., corner Macdougal.
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Birdsall & Vondersmith, No. 299 Spring-st.
Jacob F. Knapp, No. 357 Hudson-st.
G. & J. McMurtey, No 271 8th-av., corner 24th-st.
P. Malone, No. 81 9th-av.
G. W. Smith, No. 541 9th-av.
Houston & Steiner, No. 391 8th-av.
C. Hauxhurst, No. 625 8th-av.
P. J. Shults, No. 650 Washington-st., corner of Christopher-st.
J. R. Hudson, corner of 9th-st. and 4th-av.
McNeilly & La Forge, No 263 3d-av.
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Chas. P. Kean, No. 792 3d-av.
H. & T. K. Sharp, No 905 3d-av.
A. C. Van Houten, No. 555 6th-av.
Moore Bros., No. 573 2d-av., corner of 35th-st.
J. H. Hamon, No. 378 2d-av., corner of 25th-st.
H. Hargis, No. 499 2d-av.
Johnson Platt, No. 125 Broome-st.
Chas. D. Boschen, No. 177 Henry st.
R. H. Sanderson, No. 378 Houston-st.
Jas. Barkley, corner Avenue C and 4th-st.
W. G. Rapalye, No. 549 Hudson-st.
Geo. W. Reese, 40th-st, and Lexington-av.

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Goods at wholesale and retail at the
GENERAL DEPOT, No. 100 Fulton-st.
A. Blake No. 53 Myrtle-av.
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Wm. Welch, No. 306 Myrtle-av.
R. C. Pratt, No. 611 Myrtle-av.
M. R. Robbins, corner Marcy-st. and Myrtle-av.
S. Brush, No. 153 Fulton-av.
Kenward Bros., No 411 Fulton-av.
Kenward Bros., corner of Fulton and Putnam-avs.
R. E. Carpenter, corner of Nassau and Jay sts.
De Lavergne & Mosher, No. 132 Smith-st.
McClure, corner of Prospect and Charles sts.
A. F. Page, No. 6 Court-st
Silver & Sharp, No. 255 Court-st.
H. V. Semler, No. 73 Atlantic-st.
H. A. Philips, Columbia and Union sts.

GOWANUS.

H. M. Broer, corner of 21st-st. and 3d-av.

These goods are also kept by grocers generally.

Arrangements will be made during the coming week to have the goods on sale by at least one good German Grocer in each Ward, and notice will be given of their location in next Sunday's *Stats Zeitung*.